





original Kitty Hawk machine and was made with Wilbur Wright at the controls.

"Today the records of the national aeronautic association show that airplanes have remained aloft for 65 hours and 25 minutes and have traveled 4466 miles in flight without refueling; have flown to an altitude of 18,418 feet; have shot through the air at 318 miles per hour; and have lifted more than six tons of cargo nearly 7000 feet. They have brought the people of New York and California to within 19 hours of each other. They have joined Europe and America in single non-stop flights. They have linked America and the Far East, they have circled the globe, they have flown over the top of the world, and they have started to shrink the earth until it is difficult to foresee just when and where this shrinkage will stop.

"Our mail, express and in many cases our people speed through the night along lighted highways of the air, outdistancing every other available means of transportation. What we have today is but an indication of what we shall have in the future. It would be unwise to indulge in predictions as to what we shall be doing with aircraft, or what aircraft will be doing for us, when the fiftieth anniversary of this great event in the history of our nation and the world rolls around. The best course to pursue is to seek the truth and build on a foundation of thorough knowledge.

"We have an obligation to Mr. Wright. Our obligation is to take what he gave us here 25 years ago and develop it to the maximum. Let us use as far as we are able the intelligence, the foresight, the perseverance, the honesty and the integrity together with the modesty and unselfishness which have characterized his every action from the day when he and his brother first undertook the solution of the problem of human flight. Mr. Wright has endeared himself to the heart of everyone who has had the good fortune to share his friendship and acquaintance. He has proved himself one of all the honor that has been tendered him for his magnificent contribution to the progress of the world. No honor is too great for this genius of the twentieth century."

**Paris Observes Event**  
PARIS (AP)—Commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wright flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., the Paris chapter of the National Aeronautic Association of the United States gave a luncheon, Dec. 17, General Fortant, inspector-general of French aviation, and Paul Tissot, a former pupil of the Wright brothers and now a noted aero expert, were guests.

### BOYS' PROBLEMS NEED STUDY, LEHMAN SAYS

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—The growth of artificial conditions has added to the problem of youth and emphasized the urgent need of counterbalancing influences for young people who reside in urban areas, said Herbert H. Lehman, New York Governor-elect, said at the annual dinner of the Big Brother Movement just held at the Biltmore Hotel.

While New York City has undergone many changes in the last 25 years and has gained much prosperity, convenience and comfort, he said, "there has been a decided lessening in spiritual benefits, and the problem of boyhood is a much greater one today than ever before."

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## SITE OF WRIGHT FLIGHT FOUND BY WITNESSES

Three Who Helped to Place Machine on Its Track Agree on Location

WASHINGTON—Three of the four men who witnessed the first successful flight of man in a motor-driven, heavier-than-air machine recently gathered at Kill Devil Hills, N. C., where 25 years ago Orville Wright took off in the skeleton-like biplane of his and Wilbur Wright's invention, and, brushing up their recollections of the event with documents and weather reports, unanimously fixed on a point in the lonely stretch of sand and declared: "This is the spot."

The document testifying to their identification of the historic place was received by Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, president of the National Aeronautic Association, and was used in determining the exact spot at Kill Devil Hills, for a large granite boulder bearing a plaque memorializing the Wright brothers' feat.

**Host to Wright Brothers**  
The witnesses were assembled by Capt. W. J. Tate, a member of and acting for the association. Captain Tate, as postmaster at Kitty Hawk, was host to the Wright brothers when they journeyed to North Carolina from Dayton, to conduct their experiments. He is now keeper of the lighthouse at Coinjock, N. C., a few miles away.

Following is a copy of the document he and his associates prepared: "Kill Devil Hills, N. C., Nov. 4, 1928.

"To Whom It May Concern: "This is to certify that W. S. Douch, A. D. Etheridge, and John Moore who are all three eye witnesses of the first flight made by Orville Wright at Kill Devil Hills on Dec. 17, 1903, assembled at Kill Devil Hills on this date at the request of W. J. Tate (acting for the National Aeronautic Association) for the purpose of agreeing upon and marking the spot where the Wrights' aeroplane first began to move along the ground when this first flight was made. "We understand that this was required so as to enable the association to erect a memorial upon the place where the first flight actually began, and to prevent the possibility of any future dispute as to the right location.

### Weather Reports Studied

"Beginning with the site of the building which housed the Wrights plane at the time, distinctly remembering the wind direction at the time, and that the track was laid directly in the wind, corroborating our memory on these facts by the records of the weather bureau, remembering that we helped bring the machine from the building and placed it on the track, referring to distances laid down in feet in Orville Wright's article 'How We Made Our First Flight,' we proceeded to agree upon the spot, and we individually and collectively state without the least mental reservation, that the spot we located is as near correct as it is humanly possible to be with the data in hand to work from after a lapse of 25 years. We marked the spot with a copper pipe driven into the ground.

"We further state, that W. S. Douch, A. D. Etheridge and John Moore are the only persons living who were present on Dec. 17, 1903, when Orville Wright made the first flight, except J. T. Daniels (who resides in Edenton, N. C.) and who it was impossible to have present at the time, and Orville Wright himself.

Respectfully submitted,  
A. D. Etheridge (seal)  
W. S. Douch (seal)  
J. T. Moore (seal)

"Attest: W. J. Tate  
"Acting for the National Aeronautic Association."

## Legion Head Backs Big Navy Program

Arm Equal to That of Any Other Nation Urged by Paul V. McNutt

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A United States Navy equal in strength to that of any other nation was urged by Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion, at a luncheon by the Foreign Policy Association just held here.

"A United States Navy equal in strength to that of Great Britain does not mean that we intend to fight the British fleet," Mr. McNutt said. "Nor does it mean that Great Britain intends to fight us. I believe that thought is far from the minds of either people. It is the thought the pacifist has dragged across the path since the President's Armistice Day speech in which he declared it is imperative that our Navy be increased at once by building more cruisers. It is significant that the President chose an American Legion celebration to make that statement."

Mr. McNutt declared that the

American people have the right to demand naval strength equal to that of any other nation.

"The President has told us why," he continued. "We have a long coast line; we have distant outlying possessions; our foreign commerce is unsurpassed in importance; our foreign investments are unsurpassed in amount, both as to their value and the number of persons involved. All must be protected. Then, too we are bound by international treaty to defend the Panama Canal. We have few fueling stations, so we require ships of large tonnage."

## Refueling in Air to Be Attempted by Army Aviators

Plane Called Question Mark to Start at Los Angeles on Endurance Test

WASHINGTON (AP)—With the dawn of 1929, an army plane called the "Question Mark" is due to take off at Los Angeles on an endurance test flight which may herald another era in the rapid development of aviation.

Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, revealed that the feasibility of refueling in the air will be tried on a big scale there shortly after daybreak on Jan. 1, with Maj. Carl Spatz, Capt. Ira Eaker, Lieut. Edward R. Quesada and Lieut. H. J. Halverson, as pilots, and Sergeant Ray Hooe, as mechanic, aboard.

### Special Apparatus Provided

The Question Mark and refueling plane No. 1 arrived here from the Air Corps Depot at Middletown, Pa., where during the last several weeks they have been undergoing equipment with special apparatus. The refueling plane has two 150-gallon gas tanks and one 40-gallon oil tank to which is fastened a 50-foot hose, 2 1/2 inches in diameter. A similar hose is attached to the oil tank. A rope for lowering food, water, messages and other supplies has been provided.

### Stationed on Small Platform

During refueling periods, the Question Mark and the supply ship will come within 17 feet of each other, the endurance plane flying beneath and slightly behind the supply ship. Major Spatz, who will have charge of the transfer of supplies, will wear goggles, a rubber face mask, rubber gloves and a rubber raincoat.

He will be stationed on a small platform built in the entrance compartment of the plane. This will place him shoulder high in the opening that has been cut in the top of the ship at this point. As the hose is lowered from the supply plane, Major Spatz will catch it, pull it through the opening and turn a valve allowing gasoline or oil to pour in. The gasoline supply can be transferred at the rate of 75 gallons per minute and it is planned to take on 300 gallons during each refueling period.

## Teachers to Unite for New Positions

Professors Approve Plan to Provide Way to Obtain Faculty Appointment

An appointment service for university and college teachers is expected to be established by the American Association of University Professors, the matter to receive its final vote at the association's annual meeting at Columbia University on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, it is announced in Boston.

"No general noncommercial agency now exists through which college teachers, and especially those in the higher ranks of the profession, can obtain positions," said the announcement. "The suggestion that such a service be organized by the association has met with hearty approval both from members of the profession and from college administrators."

The committee which is preparing plans for such a service, which would be installed in the permanent headquarters of the American Association of University Professors, is expected to open in Washington early in 1929, is composed of: Prof. Joseph Mayer, Tufts College, chairman; Prof. E. G. Conklin, Princeton University; W. W. Cook, Johns Hopkins University; Hester C. Crank, Stanford University; and Eunice W. Schenck, Bryn Mawr College.

**DIVING SCHOOL OPENS**  
NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—A diving school course, including lectures and practical training with equipment, has been opened at the Coast Guard here, primarily for the instruction of cadets.

**Call Brighton Telephones By Their Old Numbers**  
Don't call "Information" to ask the numbers of telephones formerly in Brighton—which is now abolished.

Continue to use your present Telephone Directory. Call the old Brighton numbers therein contained.

A new Directory, soon to be distributed, will contain all new Algonquin and Stadium numbers. As soon as you receive it, use it.

But until you do, call by the old Brighton numbers. Provision has been made for handling these calls.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

## Toy Helicopter Attracted Wrights to Experiments in Flying Machines

First Successful Flight at Kitty Hawk in 1903 Goes Back to Gift Made by Their Father in 1878—Exploit Made in Face of Public's Incredulity

Although a general invitation had been extended by the Wright brothers to the people living within five or six miles of Kill Devil Hills, close to Kitty Hawk, N. C., there were not many willing to face the rigors of a winter day, Dec. 17, 1903, in order to see, as they no doubt thought, another flying machine not fly.

There were members of the neighboring Kill Devil Life-Saving Station present, come over from a mile away to watch the fun, for the story of the efforts and mishaps of the experiments, which had brought Orville and Wilbur Wright to their camp that previous September, was public gossip.

There stood the odd-looking machine at the high end of its 50-foot monorail track which extended down the side of the hill on a nine-degree slope. The onlookers stood around in greatcoats while the aemoneade Wright engine was tuned up, after the presumptive flying machine had been lashed with wire.

### Friendly Assistance Rendered

There was J. T. Daniels of the life-saving station, and Bob Westcott, Tom Beachem, W. S. Douch, and "Uncle Benny" O'Neal. They were not mindful of the fact that they were about to help make history; they were willing to lend assistance. The story of that first flight has been told by the Wright brothers themselves, and may be found in the back copies of certain old magazines. What happened as the crowd watched was described a score of years ago by the inventors for Century Magazine, and further details were given in the periodical Flying somewhat later.

The trial was the culmination of experiments that had been going on for months, through a series of delays and mishaps, and that had its beginning in events years before—when the first glider was built in 1878 when the father of the two boys came into the house with a gift concealed in his hands.

### Experiments With Gliders

He tossed it into the air before they could see what it was. Instead of falling to the floor, it flew across the room till it struck the ceiling, where it fluttered before it sank to the ground. It was a "helicopter," and soon the boys were making them themselves, bigger and better ones, and asking themselves what made the top fly. That was the beginning of it all.

There followed experiments with a man-carrying glider with which the two brothers, now grown up and running a bicycle shop in Dayton, found they could sustain themselves for a considerable time in the air. Previous experiments had shown that a properly constructed engine it would be possible to sustain flight. But first the two young pioneers had to learn most of what the books of that day taught on the subject of aerodynamics.

Previous experimenters had placed the center of gravity far below the wings, on the assumption that the weight would naturally seek to remain at the lowest point. The theory was correct, and the weight of the glider, like the pendulum, sought the lowest point, but also, like the pendulum, it tended to oscillate in a manner destructive of all stability.

### Earlier Methods Abandoned

It was the Wrights' contribution that they abandoned this earlier method and arranged the machine so that it would tend to remain inert to the effects of changes of direction or speed, and would depend on guidance of rudder and warping of wings to stay level. A thousand gliding flights were made in 1902 and 1903, some of them for more than a minute.

With this experience the Wrights felt the time was ripe to add an engine. They went to the Dayton Public Library for books on the operation of marine propellers, on the theory that all they had to do was to substitute air pressures for water pressures.

But shortly thereafter it was found that there was no adapting the one to the other. A period of tribulation set in. There were too many variables for the inexperienced inventors to find a way through.

Automobile and motor manufacturers were approached with requests for assistance by the potential fliers, but here again difficulty was encountered, and the Wrights

decided to make their own engine. Their only experience in engine construction had been in the construction of a one-cylinder machine used to run tools in their bicycle shop. But six weeks from the time they set out they had a new motor on the block of their own design, testing its power.

They left Dayton, Sept. 23, and arrived at Kill Devil Hills, Friday, Sept. 25, 1903. The next two months were taken up with delays and mishaps.

Finally came the time for the first trial, Dec. 14. The two brothers tossed a coin to decide who should have the first attempt. Wilbur won. The machine started down the incline, lifted from the rail, but was allowed to turn too much, and settled to the ground, 105 feet below, sustaining slight damages which it took two days to repair.

### Balanced Along Track

The machine was ready again December 17, but a wind of 25 miles an hour had sprung up overnight and it was a question whether a launching was possible. The puddles of water which had been standing about the camp from the rains had been coated with ice in the night. Leaning over an improvised stove made from a large carbide can, it was decided to renew the attempt, and make the test from a level runway. It was Orville's turn.

"After running the motor a few minutes to heat it up," he wrote in a contemporary account, "I released the wire that held the machine to the track, and the machine started forward in the wind. Wilbur ran at the side of the machine, holding the wing to balance it on the track. Unlike the start in the fourteenth, made in a calm, the machine, facing a 27-mile wind, started very slowly. Wilbur was able to stay with it till it lifted from the track after a 40-foot run. One of the life saving men snapped the camera for us, taking a picture in which the machine to the track, and the machine started forward in the wind. Wilbur ran at the side of the machine, holding the wing to balance it on the track. Unlike the start in the fourteenth, made in a calm, the machine, facing a 27-mile wind, started very slowly. Wilbur was able to stay with it till it lifted from the track after a 40-foot run. 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## URUGUAY WARM IN WELCOME TO HOOVER PARTY

Lands at Montevideo From  
Argentine Cruiser—Re-  
ceived by President

MONTEVIDEO (P)—Uruguay is taking the occasion of Herbert Hoover's visit to display its friendship for the United States. Mr. Hoover was greeted by enthusiastic crowds upon his arrival from Buenos Aires, the only disturbance being when a small group of spectators shouted "Viva Sandino."

The arrival of the cruiser in the harbor was the signal for a salute from the guns of Cerro Fort and the Uruguayan cruiser Montevideo, to which the Argentine warship replied. Foreign Minister Rufino Dominguez, United States Minister Grant Smith, a group of Government officials went aboard the cruiser as soon as it had tied up at the dock. They met Mr. Hoover on the quarter deck and escorted him down a gangway decorated with the Stars and Stripes to the pier where President Campeseguy waited with members of his Cabinet.

**President Shakes Hands**  
The President shook hands with Mr. Hoover and warmly expressed his pleasure at the visit. With the Foreign Minister they rode to the Government House followed by automobiles containing the Cabinet members and others of the Hoover party.

The wives of President Campeseguy and Foreign Minister Dominguez greeted Mrs. Hoover at the dock and escorted her in another automobile. A troop of brilliantly uniformed lancers formed a guard of honor around the presidential cars.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have elaborate quarters reserved by the Government comprising an entire floor of the Parque Hotel. Heretofore in all places where he has visited overnight on shore, Mr. Hoover has stayed at the United States Embassy, but the legation building is not large enough.

En route to Montevideo on the Argentine cruiser, Mr. Hoover sent a radio message to President Irigoyen of Argentina, in which he expressed his pleasure at the visit and the exchange of ideas there would result in a better understanding of the problems facing Argentina and the United States.

**Mr. Hoover's Message**  
Mr. Hoover's message said in part: "I carry happy recollections of your country and its people. The wonderful progress made by the Argentine Republic of which I had read, has been fully confirmed during this memorable visit to your favored country, but the generous hospitality, courtesy and high culture of its people had not been adequately described."

"It is a source of deep satisfaction to have had this opportunity of discussing with your Excellency in a frank and friendly manner the progress in our respective countries. I believe that from this visit and from our interchanges of ideas, there will result a better understanding of the problems facing each of us."

Mr. Hoover was accompanied aboard the cruiser by the Argentine President, who remained talking with him on the quarter deck until departure time—an hour and a half later than the time originally set—finally leaving with an abrazo and the words, "Adios y buen viaje" (Goodbye and a good trip).

The circumstances of the visit of Irigoyen's farewell attracted as much attention as did his welcome to the President-elect. Then the Argentine President, who almost never appears in public and has earned the nickname, "the mole," arranged a public welcome the equal of any ever seen in Buenos Aires, and took a large part in it himself.

Throughout Mr. Hoover's visit, Señor Irigoyen proved a most hospitable host, personally escorting the President-elect and his son, Allan, around the city on tours of inspection.

By a Staff Correspondent  
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The outcome of Herbert Hoover's visit to Argentina is a striking example of his good-will tour as an instrument for sounder political and economic co-operation between Latin America and the United States.

In Buenos Aires, as nowhere else during the tour, was the worth of his mission demonstrated. It was no secret among the newspaper men accompanying the President-elect that he and his advisers considered the Argentine call the supreme test of his mission. Argentina in recent years has differed strongly with

Washington. The press of Buenos Aires has been critical of the United States and the city has been the scene of some violent anti-American demonstrations.

With this situation confronting him, plus an organized hostility to United States interests among European residents here, Mr. Hoover scored a tremendous success. He was the recipient of marks of esteem from President Irigoyen that astounded Argentina, and departed amid widespread acclaim from the Argentine press and government.

**President Breaks Rule**  
President Irigoyen, who had never before made a speech or permitted motion pictures to be taken of him did both during the Hoover visit.

La Prensa, one of the greatest dailies in the world, which had an unfriendly editorial on the second day of the Hoover visit reversed itself completely the next day following a long conversation between the editor and the President-elect.

The talk was not for publication, but Mr. Hoover so impressed the editor with his knowledge of Argentine affairs and so forcefully elucidated the scope of problems confronting Argentina that the editor on the following morning lauded him in the highest terms and acclaimed him as "my sympathetic."

With the exception of a local British daily and a native radical paper all other newspapers were similarly impressed.

**Impressed Leaders**  
The effect of Mr. Hoover's individuality on Argentine leaders was tremendous. During his stay he met scores of individuals and delegations, with which he discussed problems affecting their countries and Latin America. Mr. Hoover's detailed knowledge of Argentine affairs and his grasp of world forces took them by storm.

President Irigoyen had two long personal talks with Mr. Hoover, during which he could be authoritatively said to have "corrected some misconceptions" concerning commercial relations between the United States and Argentina.

Mr. Hoover is understood to have pointed out to Señor Irigoyen that Argentine agriculture is primarily responsible for the United States' surplus crop problem, and that hides, the most important Argentine export to the United States, are on the free list.

Also he explained that while the maximum United States tariff schedule on Argentina's commodities is 11 per cent that of Argentina on United States products is 25 per cent.

The President-elect was highly gratified with the marked success of his Argentine visit and expressed confidence that it opened the way for sound and lasting rapprochement between the United States and the Western Hemisphere.

**Harvard Fellowship**

In Buenos Aires, Dec. 15, President-elect Hoover, on behalf of the Associated Harvard Clubs, presented to the University of Buenos Aires, represented by President Ricardo Rojas, a fellowship of \$2000 a year at Harvard University.

According to the text of the resolution by the Associated Harvard Clubs when the gift was voted, it is intended to foster good will and mutual understanding between the oldest university in North America and the largest and one of the oldest in South America. The fellowship will bring a student to Harvard for two years, beginning in 1929. The gift was announced in Boston yesterday by Mr. Henry M. Williams, '85, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

**MUNICH FINISHES  
ITS STUDENTENHAUS**

MUNICH—Although a great part of the "Studentenhaus" here—the fine refectory of "mensa" and a number of working rooms—had been finished and in use for about a year, far more than mere local importance is attached to the completion of this largest and finest students' clubhouse in Germany. The crowning event was attended by an illustrious gathering from all parts of Germany and beyond the Reich's boundaries.

The presidents of Munich's university technical high school, academies of music and of art, and school for applied art, teachers at these institutes and from other towns of Germany had assembled. The Reich and Bavarian governments, members of parliament and Reich and Bavaria, of the diplomatic corps, and prominent church dignitaries were also seen in the audience.

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## Pan-American "About Face" Seen in Move to Settle Border Issue

Offer to Mediate Bolivian-Paraguayan Question Upsets  
Traditional United States Policy of Avoiding  
Political Controversies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON—The offer of the Pan-American Arbitration Conference to use its good offices for the settlement of the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute is one of the most important moves in the history of Pan-American relations.

Never before has the Pan-American Union deviated far from its cultural and non-political program of exchanging students, promoting Latin-American music and advocating Pan-American roads, to undertake settlement of a controversy threatening the peace of the American nations.

There have been in the past, boundary questions which threatened to embroil South America almost to the same degree as the present controversy. There have been bitter border controversies between Chile and Peru, Peru and Ecuador, Costa Rica and Panama, Honduras and Guatemala, and between Colombia and Panama.

In fact there have been boundary disputes between all 20 of the Latin-American nations. The Pan-American Union has until this week carefully avoided discussing any of them.

**Intervention Only Discussed**  
There has also been intervention by the United States in Haiti and Santo Domingo and Honduras and Nicaragua and Cuba and Mexico. Although this has been discussed, theoretically, at conferences of the Pan-American Union, the Washington Government has always prevented action.

Latin Americans believe in discussing political problems. They planted the seeds of Pan-Americanism when they called the Panama Conference in 1826. The purpose of this conference was entirely political—the protection of the new republics against European aggression. Latin-American interest in Pan-Americanism has continued to be political ever since.

The United States on the other hand has shunned the discussion of political problems. The Senate in 1826 debated so long over the danger of mixing in Pan-American politics that the United States delegates did not get to Panama until the conference was over. Ever since, until this incident, the United States policy has been the same—to promote cultural and economic ties but shun politics.

When the United States called the Pan-American Conference of 1889, in Congress providing for a Pan-American railroad, direct steamship connection, a uniform system of weights and measures, the protection of patents, copyrights and trade marks. These have continued to be the chief problems before the Pan-American Union.

**"Name Old Patents"**  
These subjects however, arouse no great enthusiasm in the minds of Latin-Americans; and El Mundo of Havana, summarizing the work of the Fifth Pan-American Conference at Santiago, remarked: "The meeting was entirely under the control of the United States. The same old patents, trade-marks and sanitation."

Latin Americans on the other hand have introduced political problems in every Pan-American Conference. At Havana last winter they offered a resolution renouncing "intervention," which was blocked only by the forensic powers of Charles E. Hughes. At the Santiago Conference, the suggestion of President Baltasar Brum of Uruguay that the Pan-American Union become an American League of Nations was discussed until the United States banned the idea.

Elbio Root, as Secretary of State in 1906, reminded the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro that, "according to your protocols, the United States is not to mediate in the disputes of the American nations."

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**John Wanamaker New York**  
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET  
WANAMAKER'S—Fourth gallery, new building

**John Wanamaker New York**  
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

## SUDDEN CLASH IN GRAN CHACO HASTENS CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON (P)—Pope Pius XI and King Alfonso of Spain have offered their good offices toward a settlement of the quarrel. The commission at Montevideo, Uruguay, set up by the Gondra Treaty has called a meeting to consider a note to Bolivia.

A Paraguayan cablegram to the Legation stated that Bolivia had opened war activities, attacking military positions near the frontier and capturing a Paraguayan garrison of about 30 men. "In view of this new aggression, greater, deliberate and unjustified," the cablegram said, "the Government of Paraguay had to give way to the overwhelming necessity of taking the most urgent measures for the defense of its territory."

**Mr. Kellogg Is Unaware of  
Arms Shipment to Bolivia**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The United States will not intervene to prevent the threatened war between Bolivia and Paraguay, according to Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State. Any action which the United States will take will be in co-operation with the other American republics.

Mr. Kellogg pointed out that the United States had joined the other nations of the Pan-American Union in offering the good offices of the Pan-American Conciliation and Arbitration Conference to the two disputants and that the United States would continue to co-operate with this peace move.

No American arms have been shipped into Bolivia, so far as Secretary Kellogg knows. At present there is no embargo on a shipment of arms to South American nations, but President Coolidge has the power to declare such an embargo according to the Secretary of State.

At present there is an embargo across to Mexico and Nicaragua.

The shipment of arms across the neutral territory of the Argentine or Chile to Paraguay or Bolivia depends entirely upon the treaties existing between the countries concerned. No general rule of international law defines this question, Mr. Kellogg says.

At Monday morning's meeting of the Commission on Conciliation of the Pan-American Conference Dr. Eduard Diez de Medina, the Bolivian Minister, said nothing about submitting the present issue to arbitration, merely asserting that there were affronts and insults which no nation could submit to with self-respect.

Dr. Eligio Ayala, the delegate from Paraguay, asserted that Paraguay does not fear that any kind of investigation will show that she does not respect the rights of others.

Despite the discouraging news received from both La Paz and Asuncion, it was pointed out that war, even if declared, would in no way resemble a modern European war in its intensity or in losses.

The difficulty of transporting munitions into two inland countries and the stupendous task of later getting them across a 100,000 square mile area of swamps and jungle to the enemy's border, will make war, Latin-Americans believe, chiefly a series of border raids.

As the only inland countries in South America, Bolivia and Paraguay must transport their munitions about 1000 miles through neutral Argentine territory. Furthermore there are no railroads between Bolivia and Paraguay by which materials can reach each other's front. There are not even automobile or wagon roads.

It would require several years to cut a wagon road through the jungles of the Gran Chaco, one of the least explored regions in the world. It would require most of the Bolivian Nation to keep supplies moving to its army on the Paraguayan frontier, once the road was cut.

If Paraguay attempted to invade Bolivia, her troops would have to scale the wall of the Andean plateau, which towers two miles above sea level. The capital, the wealth and two-thirds of the area of Bolivia lies on this plateau.

Approximately 90 per cent of the population of both countries is Indian or Mestizo.

It is pointed out by South Americans here familiar with the disputed territory, that while Bolivia may have the better legal title to the land, the Paraguayans have "squatters' rights." For a number of years they have been settled in the territory, having brought their families and established homes without protest. Refusal to give up their property now upon demand of Bolivia would entail guerrilla warfare.

It is pointed out, unless a compromise between the two nations can be effected through the good offices of some power or organization.

**League Secretary Goes to Paris**  
GENEVA—Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League of Nations, has gone to Paris to be near Aristide Briand, and to send out statements from a meeting of the Council of the League, which will assemble in Paris, if the situation between Bolivia and Paraguay is not improved.

The line the Council will take depends on the conditions in which it meets, but a summons to both sides to cease hostilities and withdraw troops from the frontiers until a commission can be sent to devise a provisional frontier is considered likely.

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## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION HAS BUSY YEAR

Nearly 1,000,000 Specimens  
Contributed for Study  
From All Over World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Nearly 1,000,000 specimens were contributed during the last fiscal year to the natural science collections administered by the Smithsonian Institution for study and diffusion of knowledge concerning them.

At the annual meeting of the board of regents, Charles G. Abbot, secretary, reported that there had come from Alaska, the Dominican Republic, the American southwest and elsewhere objects made by prehistoric man; from the Philippines the C. F. Baker collection of East Indian insects, one of the finest in existence; from Honduras, Formosa and Sumatra have come plant specimens; from Siam and China valuable natural history collections; from Mexico and elsewhere, rare and important minerals.

What visitors to the capital see in the National Museum where the collections are housed is but a fraction of the Smithsonian's wealth. Dr. Abbot points out, "The study collections include millions of specimens never put on exhibition but which provide the basic material for studying the fauna, flora, geology, paleontology and ethnology of this country and other areas of the earth."

During the year the Smithsonian and its branches sent out 30 expeditions relating to the natural history sciences, working in fields as far apart as Alaska, Mexico, South America, South Africa, China and the East Indies. Special attention was paid to the West Indian archipelago. Expeditions were largely financed by friends of the Smithsonian.

The mass of data on solar radiation is growing, and in time may make it possible to forecast weather for long periods ahead, it is hoped. President Coolidge was among the 87 donors who presented 138 specimens to the National Zoological Park during the year. The outstanding gift of the year to the National Gallery of Art was the Thomas Morn painting of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, presented by George Dupont, Pratt, Dr. Abbot reports.

**WHALEN HEADS N. Y. POLICE**  
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The ideals  
have not changed



It was a tiny business, sixty-three years ago, the little shoe business that occupied the days and dreams of James Coward. It was personal, friendly; he kept watch over it constantly; his was constantly the guiding hand.

Today it is a giant business. Gigantic changes have taken place, changes that would have seemed almost incredible to the man bending by dim light over his single workbench six decades ago.

Yet James Coward would be at home today in the business which he founded. The heart of the business is the same. No modern industrial era has changed it. No whirling machine has re-shaped it, no modern sales plan has touched it!

For today, as always, the chief purpose of this huge enterprise that bears the name of Coward is the determination to make better, more comfortable shoes, of finer leathers, of more admirable workmanship than might be considered necessary. The men who run the business today are just as watchful as ever over this basic determination. These are still the ideals of the business.

**The  
Coward  
Shoe**

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

WEST AND MASON STREETS, BOSTON

270 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK

37 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Sold Nowhere Else in New England.

Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P.M.—WEEI, WJAR, WTAG,

WCHS, WTIC, WEAF



## EARLY ACTION HOPED FOR ON KELLOGG PACT

Daily Sessions of Senate Committee Called—Petitions Urge Approval

WASHINGTON (AP)—Daily sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were called by the chairman, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, for consideration of the Kellogg Treaty to renounce war as an instrument of national policy after the committee had again deferred a vote on the pact.

While the committee spent the morning listening to a plea of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, for consideration of the resolution of George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, settling forth American rights in connection with the treaty, President Coolidge called in Henrik Shipstead (F-L), Senator from Minnesota, a member of the committee.

After the White House discussion of the treaty, Mr. Shipstead said he was still doubtful as to whether he would support the treaty without some reservation.

Mr. Borah said the discussion could not be classified as "filibustering" and he believed a vote on the treaty could be taken by the committee within a day or so.

Meanwhile, it seemed likely that the administration's bill for construction of 15 naval cruisers would take its place as the business of the Senate within a day or two, receiving the right of way by order of the Republican steering committee.

Many treaty advocates had hoped to get to the pact ahead of the navy measure in Senate consideration.

While the committee was meeting, Mr. Borah's office was deluged with a batch of petitions asking approval of the treaty.

Bishop William F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formally presented one lengthy list to the Senate. Another petition asked the ratification of the treaty and declared "apprehension" over the naval bill. It was sponsored by a citizens' committee.

Another list bearing more than

180,000 signatures, asking that the treaty be ratified promptly was brought to the White House by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick and Dr. William L. Darby, on behalf of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Memorials Urge Treaty; Oppose Cruiser Increases

NEW YORK—A memorial addressed to the United States Senate, urging ratification of the Pact of Paris and expressing strong disapproval of the proposal to add 15 cruisers to the United States Navy, has just been made public by a committee of prominent citizens here.

The memorial is signed by more than 350 eminent Americans.

Simultaneously a "multi-signed" letter, urging ratification of the pact as the only hope of allaying the United States with other nations in work for international peace was sent to the Senate by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee by a group of nearly 100 well-known leaders in various fields.

Copies of a resolution adopted by the commission on international relations of the Council of Congress of the United States, urging ratification of the pact "as it now stands," also were sent to President Coolidge and Mr. Borah.

The resolution expressed confidence that the United States would take prompt and favorable action on the pact. "Any other course would betray our own ideals and would be construed by the world as treacherous to the other nations which signed at our request," it declared.

The memorial expresses the opinion that the effect of the Pact of Paris in furthering world peace "will be largely nullified" if the nation which first proposed it expresses lack of confidence in its efficacy by increasing its own armament.

"We, therefore, urge our representatives in the Senate to vote against the cruiser bill and for the general pact for the renunciation of war."

Five "Pickwick" Pages Fetch £7500

LONDON (AP)—After strong bidding between representatives of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach and Gabriel Wells, book collectors, at Sotheby's auction rooms, Dr. Rosenbach obtained five pages of the original manuscript of "Pickwick Papers" by Charles Dickens for £7500, or approximately \$37,500.

The manuscript containing 132 lines deals with the midnight meeting of Arabella Allen with Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Winkle in the garden.

Experts explain that nothing pleased Dickens more than to give away to his friends portions of his original manuscripts. That accounts for a work like Pickwick being divided. It is believed that about a twentieth part of the original manuscript is in existence.

## PROFITS PROVE BUSINESS PLAN OF BIG VOLUME

Cash Dividends Increase in 1926, Despite Narrower Margins on Sales

NEW YORK—The high percentage of cash dividends paid out by manufacturing corporations in 1926 was made possible by greater volume of business and was not affected by the narrower profit margins on sales, according to an analysis of income returns just made public by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board's report says that corporations in the United States, in the aggregate, paid out a greater proportion of their total receipts in cash dividends in 1926 than in 1925 or 1923, in spite of the fact that manufacturing companies were operating on perceptibly narrower profit margins on sales.

"Manufacturing corporations in the aggregate distributed 4.1 per cent of their gross income as cash dividends in 1926," the report continues, "which compares with 3.6 per cent in 1925 and 1923 and 3.5 per cent in 1924."

But although both 1925 and 1926 were years of general prosperity for industrial activity, less of the consumers' dollar went into manufacturing profit in 1926 than in 1925, and less in 1926 than in 1923.

"The average rate of profit to sales decreased, in spite of the progressive increase of manufacturing operations in the three good years, 1923, 1925, and 1926, and the opportunity to achieve lower unit costs because of the greater production and a fairly stable or declining price level."

The reports says that cash dividend payments in the various divisions of corporate business vary greatly, corporations engaged in trade in 1926 having paid, in aggregate, 1.3 per cent of total receipts, while companies engaged in banking, insurance and other divisions of finance paid 7.7 per cent.

The mining and quarrying industry, which includes oil producing companies, paid relatively larger cash dividends, constituting 8.8 per cent of total receipts.

Corporate agriculture paid more than half of its dividend disbursements out of surplus, according to the report, although its aggregate cash dividend payments amounted to only 3.7 per cent of total receipts.

Average cash dividends in major manufacturing divisions in 1926 ranged from 2 per cent to 6.7 per cent of receipts, with the textile and lumber and wood products industries paying a portion of their dividends out of previously accumulated surplus.

MAINE EXHIBIT ADVOCATED

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Establishment of an industrial exhibit to be located

in the State House will be recommended in the biennial report of Charles O. Beals, commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry, to be filed soon. Articles manufactured in Maine would be shown from the raw materials to the finished product.

Britain to Take Special Measures to Help Miners

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The Government is also to furnish administrative assistance in this connection.

Another measure is to increase the financial assistance for transferring families to areas where work is available for men, also for providing occupation as training for those who, through long unemployment, have ceased to be acceptable in the labor market.

Asked whether the assistance to the Lord Mayor's Fund would extend to money raised by the Society of Friends, which has also been doing splendid relief work in the stricken areas, Mr. Baldwin said the best plan would be as far as possible to combine such efforts in the single undertaking to which the scheme applies.

RAILWAY INSTALLS MILEPOSTS

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Members of the engineering department have completed the installation of 172 concrete mileposts on the main line of the Central Vermont Railway from St. Johns (Que.) to Windsor. The new markers replace the wooden mileposts that were in use on the system prior to the flood of November, 1927.

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## RAILROAD HEAD DEFINES CUT IN LABOR CHARGES

D. O. Willard of B. & O. Tells System Used to Reduce Turnover One Half

WASHINGTON—Daniel O. Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, appeared before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor today to explain the system used by the Baltimore & Ohio to cut the labor turnover from 20 per cent eight years ago to 10 per cent at the present time. This was in connection with the investigation being conducted by the committee on stabilization of labor conditions throughout the United States.

Three basic steps must be taken to reduce labor turnover on the railroad, Mr. Willard said: the receptive attitude of the executives and their willingness to share the responsibility of providing work; careful planning of the year's work to avoid unnecessary highs and lows in the amount of work available at any one time, and the ability of the road to carry on an expansion rather than a contraction policy.

Outlining the history of the first step, Mr. Willard traced the change of the executives' attitude from the disinterested prevalent before the war to the realization during demobilization days that unemployment was uneconomic, wasteful and dangerous.

In this view the doctrine preached by one of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroads should turn their earnest attention to the stabilization of labor conditions began to have its effect.

The Association of Railroad Executives was formed. This unit collected information and acted as a clearing house for ideas and systems adopted and developed by the different roads.

It became apparent, according to Mr. Willard's testimony, that the roads would have to find their own solutions, particularly those involving the "lay-off" of men on the track maintenance gangs during the winter months. This problem was solved on his own road by the laying of rails in winter, a work thought to be too wasteful before it was actually tried. By careful planning of the year's work so as to keep a standard force busy the year round, and a small marginal force working part time, the labor turnover of the road has been cut down 50 per cent in the last eight years.

No railroad in this time has earned the amount allowed by law,

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## Conference Plans Information Pool on Race Relations

Representatives of 16 Organizations Meet in Washington

WASHINGTON—Representatives of 16 organizations, making an effort to improve relationship between the Negro and the white, met here at the National Inter-racial Conference to pool authoritative information on present race relations in the United States.

The subjects on the program for discussion are those included in the research study sponsored by the Social Science Research Council, designed "to construct a reasonably faithful picture of Negro life and the status of race relations as revealed in recent social studies and in official statistics." They include education, industry, and agriculture, recreation and housing, law observance and citizenship.

Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, chairman of the Research Committee, which has been working more than a year, outlined the plans of the conference at the opening meeting. Results of the study after they are discussed at the conference are to be published for permanent reference for students of American race problems.

Record Representation

Officials of the conference point out that the largest representation of those interested in the race problem that has ever met together is present at the conference, that members have not come together to formulate propaganda, but to hear facts

and establish a unified approach to solution of the problem.

"It is hoped that the present conference will be merely a prelude to other and greater gatherings of natural scientists, educators, housing experts and legislators," they declare.

"The Negro race has shown, in many ways, great ability to profit from every improvement of environment," Louis I. Dublin, chief statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, told the conference.

South Discarding Prejudice

The South is discarding its prejudice against the Negro as it develops industrially, in the opinion of Algeron B. Jackson, professor of public health, Howard University. It is beginning to recognize the value of the Negro and to improve his condition, he declared.

Organizations sponsoring the conference are:

American Friends Service Committee; Inter-racial Section; American Social Hygiene Association; Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation; Council of Women for Home Missions; Federal Council of Churches; Commission on Race Relations; Fellowship of Reconciliation; Home Missions Council; the Inquiry; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National Y. W. C. A.; National Catholic Welfare Conference; National Council Y. M. C. A.; National Federation of Settlements; National Urban League; Phelps Stokes Fund; Protestant Episcopal Church, Department of Christian Social Service.

HEAVY BORDER CAR TRAFFIC

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—A total of 28,223 automobiles carrying 81,211 passengers entered the United States from Canada through Vermont during November. Collector Harry C. Whitehill of the Vermont customs district announced. This was nearly 8000 more than in November of last year.

Senate Approves Conferees' Report

Amendment Providing \$270,000,000 for Dry Law Enforcement Eliminated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate agreed Dec. 17 to the conference report on the Treasury Department appropriation bill eliminating the Bruce amendment increasing the funds for dry law enforcement from \$13,500,000 to more than \$270,000,000.

The report was accepted by a vote of 38 to 35, after a sharp row between wets and dries. The vote was almost on straight party lines, with Democrats opposing the conference action. Many dries urged acceptance of the amendment, which was put into the bill by a wet, William C. Bruce (D.), Senator from Maryland.

GIFTS

MEN'S WEAR

from the store where prominent men purchase regularly

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Members of the engineering department have completed the installation of 172 concrete mileposts on the main line of the Central Vermont Railway from St. Johns (Que.) to Windsor. The new markers replace the wooden mileposts that were in use on the system prior to the flood of November, 1927.

LONG ISLAND R. R.

Long Island R. R. for the quarter ended Sept. 29 reports net income of \$2,355,525 after taxes and charges, compared with \$2,269,283 in the 1927 period. For nine months net was \$3,673,211, compared with \$2,712,052.

MAINE EXHIBIT ADVOCATED

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Establishment of an industrial exhibit to be located

in the State House will be recommended in the biennial report of Charles O. Beals, commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry, to be filed soon. Articles manufactured in Maine would be shown from the raw materials to the finished product.

Britain to Take Special Measures to Help Miners

LONDON—Stanley Baldwin, the



## LITTLE GAINED BY SPECTACULAR LEAGUE SITTINGS

Feeling Develops in Paris Press That Such Gatherings Are Too Frequent

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Although the Paris press endeavor to see nothing but success in the proceedings at Lugano, there is undoubtedly developing a feeling that the frequency of these spectacular meetings, accompanied by immense publicity, may ultimately prove less helpful to the cause of peace than was the case at first. Indeed, sometimes the meetings furnish an opportunity for public quarrels, for a dramatic airing of grievances, as the matter of German minorities in Poland and the Polish-Lithuanian dispute about Vilna. One begins to have exactly the same sentiment as after the long series of Lloyd George conferences in many different European towns. At the beginning they were excellent, but afterward they were occasions for wrangling, and Europe grew weary of them.

The unfortunate effect of such constant reunions is that the public expects surprising results each time. When nothing is accomplished there is a tendency to consider lack of progress as definite retrogression. There is insistence on the smallest untoward incident. There is immediately unfair talk of failure. Thus the opponents of the League are furnished with ammunition and seek to convince the public that there is a general breakdown.

### Look for Theatrical Solutions

Certainly the communique dealing with the French, British and German conversations appears meaningless. On the face of it the negotiations and evacuation negotiations have not been carried further than they were carried by the quieter diplomatic exchanges conducted by Raymond Poincaré. Indeed these problems are in M. Poincaré's hands, and it was a mistake to expect a theatrical solution at Lugano. Nevertheless, many people are taught to look for theatrical solutions whenever statesmen get together, and accordingly there is a note of disillusionment.

The French naturally are associates of Poland and would like unreservedly to back up Poland in its contention with Germany. But there is obviously regret that August Zaleski should have indulged in an untimely diatribe against Germany. Lately there have been for diplomatic reasons several diatribes against Germany, but this one was particularly inappropriate. It is observed that M. Briand in placating Dr. Stresemann took Germany's side completely, and did not say a word to encourage Poland. Clearly, whether complaints sent to the League are well founded or not, the League must receive them and examine them and cannot make them a matter of reproach against its members.

### Proposed Austro-German Union

Quotidian alleges private talk between Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand, in which the latter issued a warning that France would never accept a union of Austria and Germany and if Anschluss was accomplished without its consent it would mean war. Quotidian strongly deprecates the employment of threats of this kind and calls for a denial from M. Briand. Whatever be the truth of the incident it is apparent that M. Briand did not menace Germany in a direct sense but merely pointed out the consequences in Europe of a step to which a number of countries are flatly opposed.

Opinion is divided on the wisdom of the communications with Bolivia

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday was: Mrs. Emma M. Clark, Washington, D. C.

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and Paraguay, but on the whole France approves of any exertions which may have the effect of averting further strife. If formal hostilities are prevented, then the League gains in prestige. If not, then the League loses. But, of course, without the counting of consequences to itself, the League can have no option but to fulfill its duty in reminding its members of their duty. Dominating these individual problems, however, from the League viewpoint, is the insistent question: Are spectacular meetings too frequent?

## Afghan King and Queen Take Refuge in Fort

Army Reported to Have Turned Against Them—Western Reforms Opposed

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Reports from the frontier state that King Amanullah of Afghanistan and Queen Soraiya have taken refuge in a fort, the army having turned against them. The situation in Afghanistan has changed for the worse in the last two days, and fighting between the Government and the rebels was reported, both from Kabul and Jalalabad, near the Indian border. The rebels had some success in the vicinity of Kabul, capturing two small forts and munitions.

At Jalalabad, the Shinwari and Khazwani tribes ceased negotiations with the Government and took the field. They captured the Afghan outpost of Kaja, and also inflicted casualties on the regulars and irregulars.

Considerable anxiety was felt regarding Kabul and the safety of the foreign representatives in the capital. Communications have ceased except for the wireless, and the messages over it stated that the legations were safe.

While disturbances in the remote sections of Afghanistan have been reported recently, the present advances were the first indication that the disaffection had spread to Kabul, the capital, a city of about 100,000 population. The trouble at Kabul was attributed to the King's drastic westernization reforms and to Queen Soraiya's desire to abolish purdah, or the seclusion of women.

### Britain Not Likely to Act

LONDON (AP)—British official circles say that the situation in Kabul is "serious," but that they are not aware of the exact nature of it. There is no likelihood of Great Britain taking any action in Afghanistan.

### RUMANIANS TO BUILD STATUE TO WILSON

BUCHAREST—The Rumanians in the United States, most of whom emigrated from Transylvania before the World War, when it was still part of Hungary, are raising funds in order to build a large statue in honor of President Woodrow Wilson at the famous city of Alba Julia, where the annexation of the province of Transylvania to Rumania was proclaimed in 1918.

The Rumanians feel that the unification in an independent kingdom was due in a large measure to Woodrow Wilson and they want to express their gratitude. The plan for the building of the monument was initiated in Warren, O., and has been enthusiastically taken up.

### AGRICULTURISTS ORGANIZE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—With a view to developing the agricultural possibilities of British Columbia, prominent business men of the Province have formed an association to be known as the British Columbia Chamber of Agriculture. The headquarters of the association will be at Vancouver, with branches in all the principal cities of the Province.

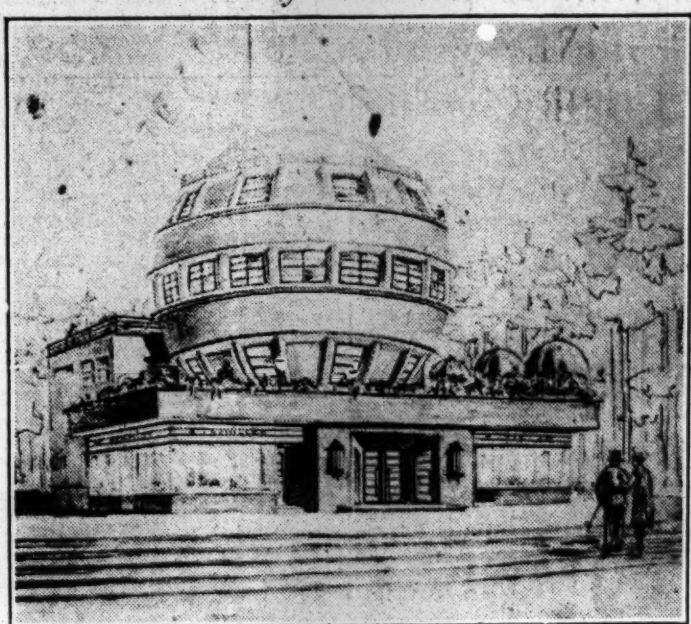
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## A Novelty in Architecture



THE KUGELHAUS AT DOKSY  
Round House to Be Erected at Summer Resort in Czechoslovakia Is Claimed to Be the Second of Its Kind in the World. It Will Contain Six Shops Below and Halls Accommodating 500 in Its Globular Interior.

## Novel Building for Czech City

Spherical Hall to Hold 500 to Be Erected in Popular Bohemian Resort

PRAGUE—At Doksy (Hirschberg-am-See) in Bohemia there will shortly be erected the first "round-house" (kugelhaus) in this state, and what is claimed will be the second of its kind in the whole world, credit for the first structure going to the city of Dresden.

It will be constructed entirely of ferro-concrete, containing on the ground floor six shops, and in the sphere itself an up-to-date café with a terrace, and a large dance hall. Together these latter will have accommodation for more than 500 people. The diameter of this structure will be 34 feet, and the building will cost \$21,000.

Hirschberg-am-See is a very popular summer resort of the Czechs, and Germans of Bohemia, and an enterprising hotel proprietor has hit upon this novel method of attracting visitors, and at the same time of adding an interesting piece of architecture to this beautiful spot.

### SWEDEN OPENS NEW LINK WITH HUNGARY

STOCKHOLM—Sweden has opened two telephone lines with foreign countries, namely, Stockholm to Budapest, and Stockholm-Maribach-Aland-Finland. It has been agreed to try on Jan. 1 an exchange of radio programs over the telephone wire between Budapest and Stockholm. Aland experienced a historic moment when it opened its first telephone connection with the mainland.

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that the tendency was to underestimate public interest in doing away with unnecessary obstacles to trade. A resolution was passed approving the recommendation of the World Economic Conference, held in Geneva in 1927, in favor of a substantial reduction in tariffs, and requesting the League of Nations, at whose instigation the conference was held, to urge on the governments the necessity of carrying out those recommendations with the least possible delay.

J. Beaumont Pease, banker, said that that trade is not a form of warfare but an exchange between two willing parties for the benefit of each. Anything impeding such a transaction, he said, hinders the prosperity of each.

## GOVERNOR SWORN IN

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—The Duke of Abercorn has been sworn in as Governor of Northern Ireland for a second period of six years. The Premier, Viscount Craigavon, read the King's warrant of appointment.

## Palestine Research Party Makes Significant Finds at Jerusalem

JERUSALEM—The present expedition of the Palestine Exploration Fund, like that of 1927, is being directed by J. W. Crowfoot, director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, with the assistance of Dr. E. L. Sukenik, the archaeologist of the Hebrew University.

The steep cliff was laid bare on the western edge of the ridge of Ophel, and marks the true beginning of the Tyropean valley. Lying three or four meters east of the modern pathway, the cliff has been scraped, except in one place, where the natural face has been left untouched.

The small section of the old city wall was discovered further south of the old city gate and tower which were found in 1927 on a broad ledge below the cliff. The way in which the stones of the newly discovered period are bonded leads the excavators to believe that the wall goes back to the period of Hebrew monarchy, a belief corroborated by the large number of potsherds of this period, several hundreds in all, found buried in a deep hole in the neighboring rock.

Between the scraped cliff and the city wall, a fine cistern six meters deep was found, but the construction of its walls shows that the cistern was built no later than the Hellenistic period, and may therefore go back to the time of Nehemiah, the prophet who in his little book left the earliest contemporary account of the topography of Jerusalem at a definite stage in the city's history.

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Beneath the rock surface a number of subterranean chambers have already been cleared. Several of these were cut as cisterns, but the most interesting group is a series of connected chambers which were certainly cut for some other purpose. Five rooms in this complex have already been cleared in part or wholly; they were used down to a late date in the medieval or Arab period and the small objects found in them consequently throw no light on the original purpose for which they were made, although the possibility is not excluded that they may have been excavated to serve as tombs.

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## POLAND MAKES FRONTIER PACT WITH LITHUANIA

Traffic Agreement Is First Bilateral Treaty Between the Two Countries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An agreement to regulate movements across the provisional frontier line is the one concrete achievement of the conference between Poland and Lithuania at Königsberg, East Prussia, which has now finally adjourned. The conference first met in March, when it was decided to form three committees to discuss respectively the questions of economic relations, security, and frontier traffic. The last-named committee, sitting at Berlin, was the only one to present an agreed text for a

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convention to the final session of the plenary conference at the beginning of November, and this was duly signed by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, Prof. Augustinas Voldemaras for Lithuania and August Zaleski for Poland. It is the first bilateral treaty so far between the two countries.

## Eases Situation at Frontier

The agreement, it is stated, regulates the passage of the provisional frontier by the local inhabitants, many of whom live on one side of the line while their lands are on the other. It applies not merely to the section of the frontier which is not in dispute, but also to the so-called "demarcation line" in the Vilna region, where Polish and Lithuanian troops have been facing one another, and sometimes firing at one another, ever since the Poles overran the province in October, 1920, two days after signing an agreement at Suwalki not to do so. Actually the convention only regularizes a practice which has been going on on an extensive scale for years.

In addition to signing the frontier traffic convention, the two Ministers arranged to start direct negotiations on the subject of timber floating down the river Niemen to Memel. The Lithuanians maintain they have already opened the river to Polish timber rafts by a law passed in 1925, but the Poles declare that this enactment is not sufficient guarantee against seizure, and that it does not allow them to have a consul in the Lithuanian port of Klaipeda (Memel) or telegraphic and postal facilities en route. They have consequently refused to allow rafting down the river, but have been sending the timber instead to Königsberg and other German ports.

### Problem of Vilna

One of the big difficulties in this connection is that some of the timber originates in the disputed Vilna region and the Lithuanians have not hitherto been prepared to say outright that they will exempt this from seizure because they consider they have a claim to it as their own property. They have always declared themselves ready to allow timber in transit from Russia or originating in the Vilna district to go down freely. The question of consular representation, the Lithuanians propose should be settled by putting Polish interests in the hands











Florida	Georgia
Alabama	North Carolina
South Carolina	Cuba
Continental Europe	Australia
New Zealand	South Africa
South America	







## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

## Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale

There have been great soldiers, men and women who have fought and conquered and given their all for their faith and their country. The world acknowledges and honors them as heroes, Heroes of War.

In the realm of heroism are others who have conquered, not by the force of might or arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance: men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow man; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifices. These are the Heroes of Peace.

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

LITTLE three-year-old Jenny Lind sat at her grandmother's feet watching the ball of red yarn grow smaller and smaller as the swift knitting needles in her grandmother's hands wove the wool into a warm mitten. Only the noise of the horses' hoofs on the pavement outside and the rattle of wheels broke the stillness of the house, in Stockholm, Sweden.

Suddenly Jenny was all attention. The sound of bugles and fife and drum broke the monotonous rumble of street noises. The child seemed fairly to fly from the room, so swift were her footsteps. She was in the street overlooking the street she flung the shutters wide and leaning out watched the military band as they passed, tapping her little toe against the floor in perfect time with the bugles. Farther and farther away the musicians marched, the music grew fainter and gradually died away. Then the quiet of the house was again broken, as Jenny, with one chubby finger, copied the notes of the bugle on the keys of the piano-forte.

"Amalie," called the grandmother. But no answer came, for Amalie, Jenny's half-sister, was in the school room studying and her mother Fru Lind was teaching her small class of pupils.

"Amalie!" called the grandmother again, and this time rather sharply. Again there was no answer. Tiny Jenny was hiding under the piano-forte where she fitted perfectly. Her head just reached the case of the square piano as she stood there in dread. For although her grandmother had always been very kind and loving to Jenny the child was much surprised at her own daring in touching the piano, and she did not know what her grandmother would say. For some reason she expected a scolding.

But Jenny's grandmother had no intention of saying anything sharp to the child. She simply wished to know who had struck the notes on the instrument.

Still the fair-haired child stood as still as a little mouse, waiting, while her grandmother put aside her knitting and came to see for herself.

At last she peeked under the piano-forte.

"Why, child," she cried, "was it you who played just now?"

"Yes, Grandmother," answered the child and hid her face on her grandmother's comforting shoulder.

But grandmother was anything but displeased. She knew almost instantly that Jenny would be a musician and she could hardly wait for Fru Lind to come home.

**Grandmother's Prophecy**

"Mark my words," she said when she had finished telling the child's mother what had happened and the child had struck the notes again with her dimpled finger, "mark what I say, that child will bring you help when she is older."

Fru Lind was very much pleased and smiled as she watched the little child playing.

"I do need help," she said to herself. "No one knows that better than I." For Fru Lind's husband was not very energetic, nor ambitious. He was contented to let his wife keep a school, and although he was not unkind, he was too lazy to help her. And at last the school had to be given up.

Then Fru Lind began to wonder what she would do about Jenny, for she herself had accepted a position as governess to some children. Just about at this time when everything seemed to be heading for Fru Lind, she saw an advertisement in the paper. The steward or guardian of the Widows' Home and his wife were a very lonely couple and they wished to have some little child come to live with them, their lodge at the gate, which was a very comfortable home. Fru Lind was very much pleased and so was Jenny when she was told that she was going to live with this kind couple where she could see her grandmother every day.

The steward and his wife loved Jenny at once. She was such a happy little child, loving the flowers and birds, and singing with every step she took, and with every jump she made. One day the steward brought her a little kitten. It was tiny and soft and purred when Jenny stroked her gray fur. From that time on, Jenny and the kitten were inseparable.

It was a warm spring afternoon. Soft breezes blew through the open window as Jenny tied a new blue ribbon around the pussy's neck and placing her on the window sill began to sing. At first her voice was low and soft but gradually as she sang to her kitten the melody began to soar, higher and stronger and still sweeter, like the song of a bird.

Each day Jenny sat in the window with her cat and sang, while the passers-by on that busy street listened and wondered at the sweet voice.

And so it happened that the maid of Mlle. Lundberg, a dancer at the Royal Opera House, heard the child singing and she stopped to listen. She stood just out of the child's sight, while the voice soared on.

"I have heard the most beautiful songster!" she exclaimed as she entered Mlle. Lundberg's room.

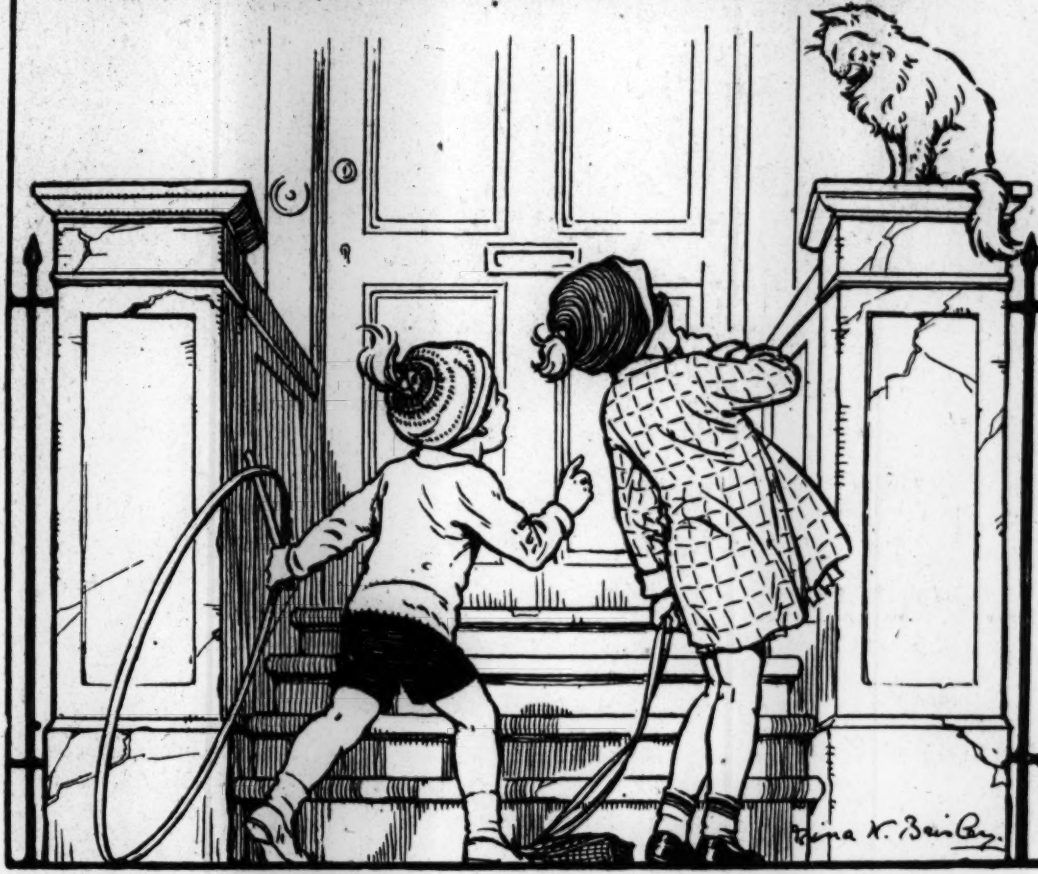
When she told her mistress, the famous dancer was very eager to hear the little child sing. After a few days the maid found out who Jenny's mother was and asked her to bring the tiny singer to Mlle. Lundberg so that she could hear Jenny sing.

When Jenny began to sing so simply a little Swedish melody the dancer was very much moved and tears came to her eyes.

"Ah," she said, when the song was over, "the child is a genius! You

## PUSSY BLOSSOMS

There used to be a dull house here, with such a grey old face, For not a single flower grew near to brighten up the place. We felt so sorry for that house — it looked so gloom and chill — And always used to hurry on each time we passed — until We chanced to see upon the post — all purry, sleek, and fat. And glowing like a marigold — a gorgeous Ginger Cat! We can't be sorry any more, or think it sad and grim. For wouldn't any house be proud of lovely flowers like him?



I wish all boarding-houses, all apartments, shops, and flats Would follow this example and grow little Ginger Cats!

would do this, then she might come to see him again, and he would try her voice once more.

At last the time was up and Jenny Lind appeared before the master or maestro again. And she was greatly encouraged, for Manuel Garcia agreed to give her two lessons a week and he told her that he was sure that he could bring her voice back again and also improve it.

Then commenced more hard work and study. From early in the morning until late afternoon she could be heard practicing her scales and breathing exercises. So for 10 months she studied with Manuel Garcia and by the end of June, 1852, she had learned all that any master could teach her. She was a finished artist and only by hard labor and self-denial had she become so. Her voice had improved greatly and was richer and had more volume.

And so she went back to Stockholm, where she was received with open arms by the people, who had not forgotten her. When she was asked to sing in Copenhagen she was rather anxious at first, for as she had always sung in Sweden and knew that they loved and understood her, she was a little doubtful whether she would be as well received in Denmark.

**Jenny in Copenhagen**

But the people there were filled with delight, and the Danish students escorted her home from the opera, lighting her way with great torches which they stuck into the ground around the place where she was stopping. Then going to a balcony above them, Jenny Lind expressed her thanks to them by singing some of her favorite songs, the songs of her own country. After the crowd had finally disappeared she crept into a corner and wept tears of joy because she could give so much pleasure by singing.

Before she left Copenhagen she gave a performance for the benefit of unfortunate little children, and when she saw how much money had been taken in she was very much pleased, for she knew that the little children needed help. So began her long career of charity.

"Isn't it beautiful that I can sing so," she said simply.

When she sang in Germany and Scandinavia she was received just as enthusiastically and flowers were strewn along her path as though she were a royal personage. Vienna begged and begged her to stay with them.

The English people were as enchanted as the people of other lands and they did all in their power to make her happy with their songs, and she gave a concert for charity and could never be thankful enough for the great gift which God had bestowed on her, for by it she was able to help so many unfortunate people.

Then in America, she had, perhaps, the greatest of all her triumphs. When the ship bearing her from England to New York sailed into the harbor, thousands and thousands awaited her.

She sang at Castle Garden on the Battery in New York in the same building which is now the Aquarium, and her first ticket sold for \$640.

Her success was wonderful, and the money taken in, amounted to enormous sums, most of which she gave to charity, for that was her great delight.

It was while she was in America that she married a musician, Otto Goldschmidt, whom she had known and liked for some time. For 25 years after her American tour Jenny Lind sang in the great cities of Europe as a concert artist and was beloved and idolized by all. Her life was very happy, for she lived to give joy to others.

## About One Corn-Husking Night

By MYRTA LITTLE DAVIES

When twilight comes a-creeeping And bed-time's on the way, My father tells me jolly tales Of once upon a day.

ONCE upon a day my brother Jim, and my father and grandfather and Uncle Fred and I were all a-husking corn, as we are.

It was the evening of the 10th of September, and we were all out in the big barn. It was the early end of evening, and lighted lanterns hung from the rafters and from two iron barns full had put out a couple of miles over the cross-roads. For some reason or other, Jim and I never played with the cross-roads children, and father and mother never called on them, and, as I said, none of them ever came to the big husking. It was almost as if they lived in another town.

"The two Martin children are lost," called one of the men. "They went after the cows as usual. The cows came home, but the boys didn't. Their father is up country after lumber, and Mrs. Martin's alive, and we saw your light and thought maybe some of you."

"Sure we'll come and help," cried Fred. "I don't know about the boys," he began. "Let them come," said my father. "Boys know boys' ways. They may be the ones to find the little chaps. Run in and tell your Mother. She'll want to drive over and keep Mrs. Martin company."

**Grandfather's Dinner Horn**

Down came the lanterns. We boys took one between us. Off we all started up the lane along the edge of the meadows, following the neighbors, who told us they'd scoured the woods and pastures, with never a trace of Ben and Harry Martin. The men decided then, each to take a different path. Jim and I would go together south, along the brook. Grandfather was to stay at the turn in the lane with the old dinner horn, and give a blast now and then so that we could keep our bearings, and so that the boys, if they heard it themselves, would make straight for it.

"If any of us find the little chaps," said Uncle Fred, "we'll shout three times loud and long, and Grandfather'll blow his horn three blasts when he hears our shouts."

"When we find them," said Father, quietly but firmly, "we'll shout three times."

How still the night was! The cracking of the bushes, the snapping of boughs of witchhazel and birch and alder, the scratching of the brambles and the swish and splash of the water were the only sounds.

Once in a while "Sh-h!" said Jim, or "Listen!" said I. We would be sure we heard Ben and Harry calling, and we would stop and it would be only the water or the wind in the trees. "The men have looked all up and down this brook, anyway," said Jim once. We fell to thinking.

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**HARBUTT'S PLASTICINE Ltd., 11 Bathampton, Bath, Eng.**

Peaceful and homey as you could imagine, the old barn, and by and by Mother would bring out bowls of steaming soup and Johnnycake, made of corn meal and dripping butter. "Save some of the best ears

for that husking," Mother would laugh.

Suddenly in the stillness, there came a heavy pounding on the great doors. Jim and I opened them. Three men were standing there, holding their lanterns high so that we could see them. They were neighbors from a couple of miles over on the cross-roads. For some reason or other, Jim and I never played with the cross-roads children, and father and mother never called on them, and, as I said, none of them ever came to the big husking. It was almost as if they lived in another town.

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In the midst came Grandfather's one blast. Homey sounding. Nobody could feel lost if he remembered Grandfather standing there at the turn in the lane with the clear old horn, and the lantern light making the way bright.

"I don't believe those boys are wandering round lost," said Jim suddenly. "I think it got dark before they found the cows and they've found a nice, comfortable place to stay in."

"So do I, Jim—" Jim clutched my arm. "I don't believe they're cold, either—I think I know where they are," said Jim. He held the lantern close to my face. We looked in each other's eyes. "You know the hillside to the west that years and years ago was an apple orchard, where father took us once?"

"Yes," said I eagerly, "and there was a little tree."

Jim didn't let me finish. Over the stones and through the bushes we plowed, stumbling, falling, not caring, we were so sure of what we would find in the old apple orchard that had grown up into a pine and spruce sheltered space, very dark that night, very still, very frosty and very thrilling. It wasn't far, but it seemed miles, and we got there.

We tiptoed up to the place I had called "little tree." It was an outdoor cellar, built of gray stones, into the hillside, just large enough to hold four barrels of apples. Since the orchard had stopped bearing, the place had been deserted, but Jim and I had named it the Cave, and had made up all sorts of exciting stories about finding treasures there, camping there some night, and so on.

The old wooden door, hanging from one hinge, was partly open. "Don't frighten them," said Jim, cautiously. "We were both so sure they were there."

And they were, curled up on a pile of dry old bags, Harry's brown head in the curve of Ben's arm, fast asleep both of them, happy and comfortable as two fat robins in their nest.

**Our Treasure**

"You've camped in the Cave before we did," Jim called softly, "and you're the treasures we've found."

Three times Jim and I shouted loud and long. Back came the answering blast of Grandfather's horn, three times. We took turns carrying Harry "pickaback" and "armchuck" back to the turn in the lane. Grandfather had built a fire and was roasting corn in the coals. "Since you're not cold," he said, "finish the men had come up, we'll finish eating this on the way home. We've got to get these boys back to their mother." We stamped out the fire and covered it with wet earth, and made our way down the old lane.

We were all pretty glad to see the light from the Martin window shining down the white road and along the frost-tipped grass, and to see Mrs. Martin gathering Ben and Harry into her arms, and Mother setting out hot soup and Johnnycakes for us and Mrs. Martin's hot spice drink made with milk, in the bright old kitchen.

"I don't see," said Harry sleepily, "why you were afraid, Mother. We were all warm and taken care of all the time. It just got dark before we found the cows—was all—"

"We want all you folks to come to the husking," said father suddenly.

"Mrs. Martin is giving me her recipe for spiced milk," said mother. "Mrs. Martin has some fine recipes."

"We'll go," said Jim, "we're going camping with Ben and Harry in the old stone cave, and the boys are coming over to help us shell corn."

"Aren't you glad we got—didn't get lost?" laughed Ben, passing the Johnnycakes.

**Inside and Out**

WRITERS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Down in the firelight, cozy and warm, Safe from the winter wind, sheltered from storm, Mary and Alice and wee little Joe Are shaking the popper, with faces aglow.

"Pop!" says a little corn, leaping to light;

"Pop!" says another corn, puffing and white;

Pop, pop! hop, pop, hop, pop! Under the somber sky, frosty and cold, Glad of the wintry air, lightsome and bold, Starry white snowflakes, tumbling down, Are dancing and prancing to cover the town.

Down falls a little star, silvery, chill;

Down falls another star, silent and still;

Down, down, turning and tumbling down.

C. G. R.

EVERY boy and girl who likes to make something out of water, colors, and glue, will find in this book a lot of fun and a lot of learning. It's FREE! Write for it today!

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for that husking," Mother would laugh.

## The Mail Bag

Manchester, England

Dear Editor: I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially Snubs and the Mail Bag. I would like to correspond with some girl in America my age (10). My favorite hobbies are music, swimming and all outdoor sports. We have a cat called Nigger. I love her very much.

Manchester is noted for its cotton industries and large buildings. Also we have some lovely parks. The park where "play is called Crow-craft Park. In the summer time I spend many hours there.

Millicent G.

Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Editor: I certainly do enjoy the Mail Bag very much, and I think it is a wonderful idea. If we children have friends all over the world, surely we could help prevent ever having another war, for we would not want to fight our friends when we grow to be men and women. I should like to correspond with a little girl my age from each foreign country and should love to exchange dolls with them, too.

I am 8 years old and have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 4 years old. I have a brother who is 13. He is a Boy Scout and leader of his patrol.

I live at Daytona Beach, Florida, where so many of the world's records in auto racing are made. Our home is between the ocean and the Halifax River. It is always cool here, so many people come here for the summer as well as the winter.

I love to cook, sew and do housework, but I also like to go to the movies. My Mother is helping me write this letter and says that I must not take up any more space.

[Did you see the story about the Doll Collection on the Young Folks' Page, Emily?—Ed.]

London, Ontario

Dear Editor: I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I think it is very lovely. I also think it is very nice to have a Children's Page and a Children's Corner in the Monitor.

Everyone who is able to read the Monitor surely finds it very interesting. I read it every night after my home work. I always read the Mail Bag and think the letters are very lovely.

I am 11 years of age. I should like for a little girl of my own age to write to me. I should be delighted to answer the letter.

Margaret W.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor: I am a boy 8 years old and I am just beginning to find out how interesting the Mail Bag in the Monitor is. I enjoy "The House Next Door" and "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes," also Snubs.

Everyone who is able to read the Monitor surely finds it very interesting. I read it every night after my home work. I always read the Mail Bag and think the letters are very lovely.

I am 11 years of age. I should like for a little girl of my own age to write to me. I should be delighted to answer the letter.

Margaret W.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor: I have wanted to write and join the Mail Bag for some time. I am reading "The House Next Door" and I think it is very interesting and exciting. I also enjoy the Sundial and the Lighter Vein.

Seattle is a very beautiful city. Beacon Hill, the district in which I live, has an air beacon. It can be seen when lighted from 100 to 150 miles away.

I attend the Sunday School of Fifth Church of Christ Scientist, and have been going there for seven years.

I am 12 years old and should like to correspond with Opal S. of Los Angeles, California.

Kathrine K.

New Rochelle, New York

Dear Editor: I am a little girl eight years old and I should like to correspond with a little girl somewhere. I am in the third grade at school.

I have two sisters, Gloria who is 10 and Dorothy who is six years old. I have a pussy and we call him Tip-toes because he has white tips on his toes. I am learning how to swim, and some day I hope to go to a camp.

My name is Vivian. It means "joy bringer." I love the Children's Page and Snubs and the Mail Bag. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday. Vivian M.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor: I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School for nearly five years. I am 9 years old.

We live in a house near a lovely bush and we make little bush houses out there. My brother has a horse. I am interested in stamps and would like to correspond with a little girl in Scotland or Germany. I am in the fourth class at school.

We get the Monitor regularly. I like Snubs, Waddies and Milly-Molly-Mandy best. Bonnie E. [Will you please send in your full name, Bonnie?—Ed.]

North Manchester, Indiana

Dear Editor: This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am very interested in the House Next Door and Wee Tales of Peace Heroes. I also enjoy Jean's Music Lessons. I have taken music lessons a year and a half and enjoy them very much. We have seen Hanging Rock and it is very pretty.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade of school.

I should like to hear from some girl my age in North Dakota. Mary K.

Bangor, Maine

Dear Editor: I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for about two years and have always liked to read the Monitor, especially the Mail Bag, Snubs and the Children's Page.

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have taken violin lessons for three years and I am trying for the grammar school orchestra.

I am very much interested in stamps and have started a collection. I have one of the special Lindbergh air mail stamps and thought it was very nice that I could get one.

Will some boy about my own age write to me, especially one who lives on a ranch in the West, or one who is interested in stamps?

Blondin B.

Summit, Illinois

Dear Editor: I am 8 years old and attend Sunday School at First Church of Christ Scientist, Riverside, Illinois. My Daddy made a bird bath. I like to see the robins and sparrows bathe in it. One day a large white cat stood on its hind legs and drank out of it.

I like Snubs. I should like to correspond with someone about my age who lives in Seattle. Lillian N.

The following would like to receive letters:

Marilyn R. (7), Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hester S. (8), Aurora, Ill. (Will you please send your full name and address, Hester?—Ed.)

Roseal S. (9), Zelma, Calif.—especially from France. (Will you please send your full name, Roseal?—Ed.)

Lydia (10), Brooklyn, N. Y.—especially from England. (Will you please send your full name, Lydia?—Ed.)

Ruth E. (11), Sheridan, W. Va.

James D. (11), Marshall, Ill.

**Introducing George and Mary**

When the visitors were seated on the veranda, a bright little sparrow hopped up and chirped a greeting. "This is Mary," said Mrs. S., introducing the bird. Mary was quite fearless of the strangers and hopped right up to them for crumbs. Then she introduced George, her mate, who was just as friendly as Mary herself.

George and Mary are quite at home with Mrs. S. and for the past six years have built their nest and reared their little family on a ledge of the veranda just over the bedroom door. Every morning at 6 o'clock they come right into the room for their breakfast, chirping a cheery "Good morning" as they enter.

When the business of raising a family is over, and the little ones are ready to leave the nest for the woods, Mary proudly parades them before Mrs. S. for her inspection and approval, chirping away in great excitement. But she and George never think of leaving.

Mrs. S. has lately befriended two "Topies," pretty created birds about twice as big as the sparrows. Mary was very jealous of the Topies at first and tried to drive them away, but now that she understands that there is love enough and food enough for all, Mary and George and the Topies all feed happily together.

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## Art News and Comment

## The Layman at an Exhibition

MANY a layman goes to an art exhibition as a duty. He thinks, when an important show is in progress at a museum, that it is necessary to see it to be well informed, so he seriously takes himself to learn what he can, and instead of considering the visit as a source of an hour of pleasure and refreshment. He desires to come away knowing exactly what art is, so that he may discuss it intelligently. He wishes to pigeon-hole his opinion as he does his judgment of automobiles.

Art is an illusive thing and one cannot put his finger on it, especially during the period of change in methods in which we are now. How can the layman judge accurately when the artists do not agree and often are inconsistent, with their avowed convictions?

In a recent show which was most important, the jury was composed of five men, four of whom would be considered conservative while the fifth was not pronouncedly modern. These men awarded the largest prizes as well as the majority of the medals to modernists; it would appear that they were not very well convinced nor satisfied with their own methods. The aim of the old school is beauty, charm, realism; the new, vigor, composition, and emotional qualities. The fusion of the two will again produce an art which is standard while at present there is none.

Critics and artists agree on this although the extremist radicals are apt to admit only their own school. The gallery visitor in his earnest wish to judge accurately cuts criticism from newspapers and art magazines and then equipped goes painstakingly to each mentioned picture, reads all about it and then passes to the next one. Or else he follows a gallery tour. If the critic or gallery conductor leans toward figure painting he will naturally stress that; if landscape he will doubtless neglect the portraits; if he is conservative he will impose his personal opinion and if modern he will lecture on those which most interest him. Therefore, it is impossible to follow any one critic unless he is extraordinarily broad. Also the layman is not likely to consider that it is unethical for a critic to attend public exhibitions to condemn the pictures on the walls. As a result he is obliged to modify his remarks considerably.

The seeker for appreciation of contemporary painting had best go to a gallery, first for pleasure. When a canvas attracts him he should linger in front of it and try to analyze his reactions, or else merely accept them. After which it would be well to jot down in his catalogue his feelings, if on returning home he wishes to compare his impressions with those of a critic he may learn where his judgment is sound and where faulty. A teacher may conjugate a French verb a hundred times for a pupil but if that student wishes to learn that verb he would be wise to get a grammar and dig it out for himself.

There are certain things about pictures which the layman does not take into consideration when seeing them. Much of the beauty of a canvas depends on its hanging. Among the painters, certain men are recognized as having marked ability in arranging an exhibition. A good show may be materially marred by poor hanging. Good paintings lose their worth in incompatible surroundings.

In one of the larger contemporary exhibitions two painters were discussed.

## In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

WHAT English painters are doing in the modern mode is in evidence in the exhibition of the London Artists' Association at the Sterner Galleries. A note of restraint is to be felt in even the most experimental canvases selected for American exhibition, as the post-impressionism of Paris has never taken very deep root in cross-channel soil.

Even the large, jazzy, stylized compositions of William Roberts seem cool and calculated beside the French or American variations of the same sort of thing, although they are nicely fitted together and enjoy the benefits of an even technique. Paul Nash's panoramic "Dymchurch," with its hedges and ditches streaking into space as if suddenly glimpsed from an airplane,

and his softer "St. Pancras Lilies" are of a pleasantly original nature, and Duncan Grant's monochromatic "Bull Fight" is achieved with a strong, sure touch.

Roger Fry, prominent among the leading British modernists, is chiefly represented by a brownish study of palms, wrought with a greater devotion to close textures and constrained color than would be expected from one with such radical views on painting. Vanessa Bell, R. V. Pitchforth, Edward Wolfe, Bernard Adney, Keith Baynes, Raymond Coxon, Frederick Porter and Douglas Davidson are the other members of this adventurous dozen of British painters.

At the Jacques Seligman Galleries is a loan exhibition of 15 paintings by eighteenth-century masters. Among them is Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," now in the Satterlee collection. The lovely duchess is resplendent in flowing robes and an extraordinary feathered hat of her period, and by virtue of Gainsborough's winning brush work and feeling for rich textures is as delightful an apparition as when she posed for that celebrated recorder of fair women.

Two fine full-length Reynolds bring out the pomp and ceremony of eighteenth-century portraiture. "Lady Betty Delm and Children" (also from the Satterlee collection) and "Richard Barwell and Son," showing Sir Joshua's flair for graceful characterization. Romney, Raeburn and Lawrence bring the British side of the slate to a conclusion. While Pater, Boucher, Drouais, Greuze, Lebrun (with a self-portrait as well as one of her noted likenesses of Marie Antoinette), Tocque, Huet and Fragonard comprise the French section.

Wilfred de Glehn is at the Duveen Galleries with a group of recent portraits done in the established nineteenth-century drawing-room manner. This skillful British painter renders the account of his sitter, as to condition of person and place, and achieves a ready likeness and pleasant characterization. He approaches each of his clients from an obviously favoring angle. In the portraits of Mrs. Gordon Douglas, Mr. de Glehn has left the Sargent tradition for a moment and struck an Ornesque attitude, with side lighting and rather stocky well-centered placement of the figure, a comparatively subdued setting. There is something about these exquisite productions that makes one think and go back to look again for more than first met the eye.

Madame Kadar developed her own art. She learned much from studying in the various galleries which she visited while traveling with her parents when she was a young girl. She continued her work privately after she had married the Hungarian artist and dramatist, who is accompanying her in the United States. Only recently she has shown her work in London and in Paris. Now she has come to Boston, and it is a pleasure to judge of something as different from modern art as it is possible to conceive.

The subjects in Madame Kadar's drawings are significant. "The Unknown," "Hamlet," "The Moon Lady," "The Three Wise Men From the East," "Truth," "Flowers in the Snow," "Pelleas and Melisande." The drawings include "April," "Dawn," "Edge of the Wood," "Legend," "Threshold."

Also at the Rehn Galleries are Robert Hallowell's latest paintings, indicating an advancing talent, a more robust handling of subject matter, and a sturdier course in matters of delineation. "Clarity," a strong study of spreading palms under full moonlight, is perhaps the most indicative of Mr. Hallowell's present status as any of his offerings, although I should also select a water color of a hillside and stream below as proving his case. His "Sunburned Fields" is caught together with too great an insistence on arbitrary accents, as if the artist found nature a bit lagged and carried his transcription beyond his powers of invention.

The Anderson Galleries are stocked from top to bottom with exhibitions, with Henry Beckman's clever apophthegms of toys, Maj. A. Radcliffe Dugmore's paintings of big game animals, birds, etc., Frank O. Salisbury's large group of portraits, Mathilda Browne's studies of championship dogs, and Gordon Craig's notes for his "designs" for the current New York production of "Macbeth."

Mr. Salisbury's exhibition numbers nearly 100 good-sized portraits, which fill three large galleries. He also shows his panoramic, "The King's Offerings," depicting the Order of the Bath installation at Westminster, and entailing exact portraiture of a goodly list of notables.

Herman Trunk's paintings at the Duveen Galleries show a distinct increase in individuality, hinting only faintly now the influence of Demuth's style and coloration. At the Holt Gallery a memorial



CORNELIA BOTKE AND JESSIE ARMS BOTKE.

## Jessie Arms Botke

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

FROM old New England stock sprang Jessie Botke, though she was born and brought up in Chicago. Graduating from high school with honors, she was equipped to enter Smith College. This had been a long-cherished dream.

She had hoped to train for the position of librarian. An indefatigable reader . . . this opportunity to live continually with books appealed to her imagination. Then quite suddenly, with the prospect of entering Smith College fading into what might have been, Jessie entered the Chicago Art Institute.

She studied there for five years under John Johnson and afterward under Charles Woodbury, the well-known marine painter. It was during this period that Jessie Arms painted with slashing strokes, using a very wide brush. Woodbury was interested in her development and considered her work exceedingly promising.

As time passed, the economic problem became more serious and the young artist found it necessary to develop an immediate earning capacity. It was an important move for her in that she went to work for a well-known interior decorator, painting panels for overmantel places. Her work attracted the attention of Albert Herter, founder of the famous Herter Looms in New York.

Jessie Arms was associated happily with this firm for several years, designing cartoons for the Herter tapestry looms. Mrs. Botke also worked on a number of murals for New York residences and several public buildings.

With Herter, she went to Santa Barbara to decorate the El Mirador Hotel. Next she assisted Herter in painting the large murals in the dining rooms of the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco.

On her return to Chicago the first meeting between Jessie Arms and Cornelia Botke took place. These two, with identical interests and ambitions, were immediately attracted to each other. An engagement followed, and one year later they were married in New York City.

They returned to Chicago, opening a studio of their own. The two Botkes made an interesting agreement. Botke had been doing architectural drawings and had been lured away to the art of landscape painting in spare moments. He was to keep on with his commercial art while Jessie Botke was to start out on her real life work.

If she should succeed, then he would start out to free lance. It was during this period that Mrs. Botke became widely known for her decorative paintings of birds. Her works were shown to a most appreciative audience in Chicago; with surprising rapidity the value of the Botke bird panels was recognized. With this incentive, Mr. Botke now decided definitely to give up his commercial art work and develop his technique in landscape painting.

At that difficult age when their life should succeed, then he would start out to free lance. It was during this period that Mrs. Botke became widely known for her decorative paintings of birds. Her works were shown to a most appreciative audience in Chicago; with surprising rapidity the value of the Botke bird panels was recognized. With this incentive, Mr. Botke now decided definitely to give up his commercial art work and develop his technique in landscape painting.

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## Livia Kadar Exhibits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Washington

WASHINGTON—Under the patronage of the Hungarian Minister and the Countess Szecseny, an exhibition of etchings and drawings by Livia Kadar is being held at the Gordon Dunthorne studios here.

Madame Kadar's work has been acclaimed in Europe and illustrations of it are to be found in the British Museum, the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris; the Victoria and Albert Museum, London; and the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Into the drawings Madame Kadar has put her own personality, her experiences and growth. All of her pictures are highly decorative but those of her later production are symbolic. The wealth of detail forms the background for the expression of some religious idea. In a way, these backgrounds recall the well-known interior decorator painting panels for overmantel places.

Her work attracted the attention of Albert Herter, founder of the famous Herter Looms in New York. Jessie Arms was associated happily with this firm for several years, designing cartoons for the Herter tapestry looms. Mrs. Botke also worked on a number of murals for New York residences and several public buildings.

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IN THE BOTKE STUDIO, LOS ANGELES

## Everybody's Gallery

High Stuart Campbell RECENTLY Hugh Stuart Campbell of Chicago showed two of his landscape paintings to friends in Boston. In both these pictures is evident an ease in handling transitions of planes of distance, and an adroit use of broken color to give a lively luminousness to the scene. One canvas reminded one of a western mining scene with a cabin high up a hillside on the right and across a ravine, to the left, a shack that might be at the mouth of a tunnel, for it stands over a broad band of light colored material, resembling ore refuse. There is a soft feeling in this canvas for the out-of-doors, as there is in the other painting, which pictures a bit of lake country, with a clump of trees in the green fields of the middle distance and a stretch of water far away. The skies in both pictures are painted with an eye for depth and color in the clouds.

## Grace Horne's Gallery

An exhibit that does not fail to catch the interest of gallery habitués in Boston is one that deals with the subject of flowers. Gardens and all the attendant pleasures are popular indeed, and we welcome, even in pictures, the splendor of flowers. Among the painters of this subject who have developed in Boston is the artist now at Grace Horne's gallery, Stuart Street, Boston—Polly Nordell.

Water color furnishes a suitable medium, especially for the painting of flowers. There are characteristics in the petals and varying hues that can be caught with the appropriate indefiniteness, the mere breath of form and color, with that elusiveness that is a quality of aquarelle. Mrs. Nordell manifests a capacity to direct her talents to this end. In her pictures one does not merely see individual flowers, but one sees the ensemble. The flowers enhance each other, they benefit by being united in a cluster. One is not drawn to the somewhat distracting performance of appreciating each separately. There is an atmosphere above it all that compels the attention.

The exhibition is large and comprehensive. It contains flowers of many shapes and colors. There are begonias, nasturtiums, gladioli, zinnias and roses among others. Simplicity is the rule. Backgrounds are not exotic. The flowers speak for themselves. One finds that the artist can imply what few others are incapable of doing, namely, the fragrance, which seems something of a paradox, but true, nevertheless.

A supplementary display is that of the paintings and pastels by William Baxter Closson. Familiar as are the paintings of a man that was a truly talented artist, we are always glad to see them again with movement and vibrancy of color. He was a romantic with a liberated imagination. His painting has the quality of dance. Among the pastels, one entitled, "Autumn Sunset" is particularly appealing.

Marguerite Kirmse The name of Marguerite Kirmse has become legend in the United States in connection with the popularization of the dog. Her craftsmanship and sympathy for them has combined in a fetching repertoire of plates, chiefly etching, that are quickly snatched up with every fresh crop. The popularity of the artist is certainly understandable when one has seen her things.

At the Vose gallery on Boylston Street, Boston, there is now on display a collection of etchings by her, including many that are out of print and a group from her own collection. Her later things show a firmer grip upon the art, a closer observation, better drawing, although there is the same sparkle, the same witty, satirical

cal flavoring that has existed in her plates from the beginning. She is highly personal. She loves dogs, there is no mistaking it, and her imagination reads all sorts of thoughts into them to the point that they are as critical and sardonic about themselves and society as men are. In her portrayals there is indifference, nonchalance, there is a display of courage, and endurance, an air of refinement and good breeding. She knows so well the eyes with piercing glances, the pricked up ears, the moist noses, the shaggy or smooth jackets. Details come easily and they tell their story.

"And who are you?" two collies attached to leashes are eyeing one another in a supercilious, too, too human manner. A group of little blinking puppies is called "When we were very young." Shaggy little terriers are seen in profile, singly and in groups. The canine family has a breadth of variation and Miss Kirmse shows what a difference there is in the breeds. It is altogether an entertaining exhibit, provocative of many a smile, one observes in watching the visitors.

The Art Institute, Chicago Among the agencies leaving Chicago with its wholesome activities is the large group of citizens who are members of the Art Institute. So rapidly has been the growth of this membership that it may be compared to the astonishing growth of Chicago itself. It now has the largest membership of any museum in the world, with 17,325 members, as of Dec. 31, 1927. The nearest approach to this is that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, with 13,690 members, as of Dec. 31, 1927.

## Russian Art and Crafts Exhibition for New York

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow

MOSCOW—A contemporary art and crafts exhibition is to be sent to New York City for showing in February in the General Motors Building. Later the exhibits may be seen in other American cities, under sponsorship of the Voks, a Moscow society for "cultural relations with foreign countries," and the Amtorg, the chief Soviet trade organization in America.

Some 300 paintings, 500 examples of graphic work, and 50 sculptures are to be shown. Two painters whose productions are almost certain to command attention are Konchalovsky and Arkhipov. The former is well known for his rich depiction of medieval Russian churches and scenes in such old towns as Novgorod and Juriev. Arkhipov's paintings of women and girls are distinguished by fresh and bold color effects. The exhibition will contain many representations of scenes from factory and peasant life.

The handicraft section contains the finely worked silver ornaments of the Caucasus, rugs and silks from Bokhara and other remote parts of Central Asia, Orenburg shawls, and the varied wood carvings which the peasants of northern and central Russia make during the winter.

## Exhibition of Paintings

BY

PISSARRO

AND

SISLEY

from Dec. 7 to Dec. 22

DURAND-RUEL, Inc.

12 East 57th Street

NEW YORK

## BARKER SALE

JANUARY . . . . . 1929

The Barker Sale—an event which is eagerly awaited by the economical housewife—presents the opportunity of the year to effect wonderful savings. Everything throughout the Store has been genuinely reduced; nor does this reduction in any way affect the quality of the goods.

As a means of securing remarkable bargains the Barker Sale is unsurpassed. Early shopping is therefore advised.

## DEPARTMENTS

MAIN BUILDING	NORTH BLOCK	NEW BUILDING
Dress Fabrics	Bedding	Bespoke Tailoring
Down Quilts	Carpets	Boots & Shoes
Food	Curtains	(Men's and Boys')
Fashions	Furniture	Baby Carriages
Hosiery (Ladies)	(Modern & Antique)	China and Glass
Linens (Household)	Ironmongery	Clocks and Watches
Millinery	Linoleum	Cycles
(Ladies' & Children's)	Pianos	Gramophones
Shoes	Stoves	Men's Wear
(Ladies' & Children's)	Upholstery	Sewing Machines
Umbrellas, etc., etc.	Wallpapers, etc., etc.	Trunks
		Wireless, etc., etc.

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## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK CITY

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents

## "HOLIDAY"

A new comedy by PHILIP BARRY

THUR., W. 45th St. Eves. 8:35

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30

BIJOU THEATRE, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30

Intelligent Entertainment

—Horne Mantle, Nova

## This THING Love

New Comedy by PHILIP BARRY

With VIOLET HENRY, MINOR WATSON

LUCILLE LAMORNE THEATRE

(formerly the Prince)

30TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY

LUCILLE LAMORNE in "SUN-UP"

her international success

"The play that took New York and London by storm."

MATS. WEDNESDAYS &amp; SATURDAYS

## BOSTON

## COPLEY

Tue., Thur. &amp; Sat. 2:30

Eves. at 8:30

## "Marigold"

LAST 2 WEEKS

## RESTAURANTS

## NEW YORK CITY

## "156" Waverly Place

Miss Washington's Tea Room

Luncheon Also a la carte \$1.00-\$1.25

50c-60c Near Sheridan Science Church

## THE SUNFLOWER, 64 W. 49th

Thoroughly varied menu arranged every day.

Baked Virginia Ham every Saturday night.

Noted for Desserts, Pies, Cakes (to be ordered). Luncheon, 50c to 75c; Dinner, 85c to \$1.

## Canadian Pacific Building

RESTAURANT

40 ST. AND MADISON AVE.

Good Food—Price Reasonable

Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner

CLOSED SUNDAYS

## IN GREENWICH VILLAGE

One Sheridan Square

Entrance W. 4th St.

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## FOUR TREES

Dinner 1.00 &amp; 1.50

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A. K. ORSON, Boothby Harbor, Maine







STEEL BUYING  
IS QUIET BUT  
PRICES HOLDPurchasing Seasonally Off  
and Holiday Shutdowns  
Cut Production

## NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—It is evident that steel output production will be a new high record for December and that the production of the preceding month had been a new high water mark for November.

Production declined 2 per cent during the last week, the general average being 82 per cent of capacity, which is unusually high for the middle of the year.

If total production for the year is 50,000,000 tons as seems likely it will represent a gain of 14 per cent over the production of 1927 and an increase by 7 per cent from the previous record reached in 1926.

General steel buying is naturally quiet because of the season. Holiday shutdowns of the steel mills will be short this year, averaging only two or three days, though in some years since the war many plants were closed for two weeks to a month.

Prices Highest in Two Years

The complete price of finished steel is now the highest in nearly two years, following the advance in wire products by \$2 a ton. As a matter of fact the advance in wire products is the only one in the face of things. However, makers are putting into effect a new pricing scheme whereby larger jobs are to receive \$2 a ton rebate, and smaller jobs will get \$1 a ton off the list price. The base price of wire nails has become \$2.75 a cwt. for 100 lb. and plain wire is 2.60 a pound.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation put out an official statement Saturday that the advance in wire products, which has been in effect since the first of the year, is unchanged for first quarter delivery, or sell at 1.90¢ a pound, Pittsburgh, or 2.05¢ a pound, New York.

The fact that prices have been left unchanged for the first quarter has given an impression of a stable market and hence consumers will not rush to buy as they do on advancing price tendencies. First quarter demand on these items may therefore appear slowly.

## PLATE DEMAND GOOD

Fabricated structural steel business is

evidently holding up to a brisk rate

for the very end of the year, sales un-

doubtedly having reached a new high

record in this line. New inquiries

including 34,000 tons for new New

York subway work and 10,000 tons

for an internal revenue building at

Washington.

Steel plate prospects continue un-

usually bright. Two more ships are to

be built in the East requiring 4500

tons of plates. There are also 500

freight cars under inquiry which

will require 200,000 tons of steel,

largely plates. A pipe line in Brooklyn

will need 4500 tons for new work,

being contracted for at Chicago will

take 10,000 tons more.

STOCK TRADING ON  
PRODUCE EXCHANGE

"Over the Counter" Securities

Get Broader Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The New

York Produce Exchange, which inaugu-

rates trading in securities next

Wednesday, will have an original trad-

ing list of 250 securities. This list in-

cludes 133 industrial and miscellaneous

stocks and 36 coupon bonds, most of

which are new deals in "over the

counter" market.

Six trading posts have been estab-

lished on the floor of the exchange,

and tickers provided to carry the

quotations to member firms. Approp-

riately 500 members have qualified to

engage in the securities business of

the exchange.

The list of industrial and miscel-

laneous securities admitted to trad-

ing includes a number of investment

trusts, among them American Capital

Corporation, American Founders

Corporation, American General

Corporation, financial and in-

dustrial securities, including

Corporation, International Finance

Corporation, Reynolds Investment

and United States and British Inter-

national Industrial stocks, including

Canadian Canners, Canadian Gen-

eral, Canadian Pacific, Canadian

Electric, Canadian National

Bank, Canadian Northern, Cana-

dian Western, Canadian

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STOCK PRICE DROP  
AIDS BUSINESS, SAYS  
COMMERCE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—(AP)—Recent

stock market fluctuations have

declared today by Secretary of Com-

merce. Whiting to have strengthened

the business situation.

"The market fluctuations," he said,

"have operated to strengthen business

conditions, by bringing stock prices

down more in line with intrinsic

security values.

In the meantime trade and industry

are proceeding at record volume, par-

ticularly in the retail trade of the

season and the general confidence in

stability of commerce."

The year apparently has been pro-

ductive of many new records for the

exchange, several having been estab-

lished since the yearbook went to

press. Those contained in the Ad-

enda, show that up to Dec. 1 the

high record number of shares traded

on a single day was 6,824,020 on Nov.

23, the largest volume of trading for

the week was \$31,000,000 in the

volume of trading in a month was

\$15,433,835 shares in November.

In the same period there were 15

days on which sales exceeded 5,000,000

shares, and on which they ex-

ceeded 6,000,000. The biggest half-day

session was Saturday, Dec. 1, when

6,824,020 shares changed hands.

In this connection the yearbook

points out that prior to 1928 total sales

in any day never had exceeded 4,000,

000 shares, yet in the first nine months

of this year there were 32 days on

which this mark was passed.

Trading in bonds has not kept pace

with that of stocks, but records of

1918 and 1919 still stand.

The yearbook shows that on Oct. 1,

1928, the number of tickers in operation in

branch offices located in 247 cities and

42 states and territories and four for-

eign countries as compared with 1927,

when the last previous edition was

published.

On May 1, 1927, to Oct. 1, 1928,

the number of tickers in operation in-

creased from 6436 to 8147 and the

number of cities served by ticker from

117 to 247.

Membership transfers also were

more numerous, 108 seats changing

hands during the 12 months ended last

September. Prices ranged from a

low of \$250.00 to a high of \$450.00,

and since have reached a new high of

\$450.00.

Reports as of Aug. 1, 1928, on the

number of securities listed and total

market value, which since has in-

creased the total value of listed

stocks were 1121, with 696,130,

800 shares having market value of

\$47,055,544.16.

Total listed bonds and stocks was

2623 and total market value \$100,788,

319.57. The last available report, that

of Aug. 1, showed total listed stocks

as 1142 issues aggregating \$1,800,000

shares, having a market value of \$61,

075,813.45.

Prof. Irving Fisher has changed his

weekly index of prices, comparing the

basic 100 instead of 1913 as heretofore.

For this necessary alteration compar-

ative purchasing power of the dollar,

prior and subsequent to 1928.

The following table shows the

index of 200 representative

commodities from Dun's Review and the

for the past several weeks, compared

with monthly averages since Janu-

ary 1928, yearly average since 1923,

US in January 1923, and the peak

of prices in May, 1920:

Index number

1923-January (peak) 163.3

1923-Average 163.3

1923-January (low) 163.3

1923-Average 163.3

1923-January (low) 163.3

1923-Average 163.3

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1923-January (low) 163.3

1923-Average 163.3

STOCK VALUES  
GAIN IN YEAR

More Than \$100,000,000,000

on New York Stock

Exchange Alone

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The market

value of listed securities on the New

York Stock Exchange has risen to

more than \$100,000,000,000 during the

last year.

This is an increase of about

\$15,000,000,000 since Jan. 1, according to

the yearbook of the Exchange just

published.

The year apparently has been pro-

ductive of many new records for the

exchange, several having been estab-

lished since the yearbook went to

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points out that prior to 1928 total sales

in any day never had exceeded 4,000,

000 shares, yet in the first nine months

of this year there were 32 days on

which this mark was passed.

Trading in bonds has not kept pace

with that of stocks, but records of

1918 and 1919 still stand.

The yearbook shows that on Oct. 1,

1928, the number of tickers in operation in

branch offices located in 247 cities and

42 states and territories and four for-

eign countries as compared with 1927,

when the last previous edition was

published.

On May 1, 1927, to Oct. 1, 1928,

the number of tickers in operation in-

creased from 6436 to 8147 and the

number of cities served by ticker from

117 to 247.

Membership transfers also were



## Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Virginia

## NORFOLK

(Continued)

## The Malvern Shop

**GLOVES**  
Women's, Men's, Children's  
For Dress, Street,  
Driving and Comfort

PRICES ALWAYS MODERATE  
319 GRANBY STREET

## ELLIOTT'S

Groceries and Meats  
Will ship "Virginia" Smithfield  
ham anywhere in the United States.  
LET US HAVE YOUR ORDER  
169 Bank Street

## HORNER'S

Cleaners and Dyers  
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.  
Geo. W. Thomas & Co.  
Shoes  
339 GRANBY STREET  
Southland Hotel Bldg.

## RICHMOND

Styles for Men

## JACOBS &amp; LEVY

Kuppenheimer  
Clothes, Knox Hats,  
Heywood Shoes—and  
Townfield Sport  
Clothes for Women.

## PECAN FRUIT CAKE

Sunshine Cake,  
Beaten Biscuits,  
Sandwiches,  
Salad Dressing

## Jack Horner's

Corner  
300 N. Lombardy  
Blvd. 100

## Sarah Lee

Plum Pudding 75c 1b  
Fruit Cake (Sally White  
and Black)  
Sliced Smithfield Ham  
Beaten Biscuits  
Mince Meat  
Cocoanut Layer-Cake

## SARAH LEE KITCHEN

301 West Grace Mad. 6281

## UNUSUAL GIFTS

FROM THE NEAR ORIENT  
Persian Prints—hand blocked. Silk Scarfs  
hand woven. Fine Linens, embroidered in  
Armenian, Greek or Russian Design. Kutchie  
Pottery, unique in coloring and motif.  
Oriental Toys.  
Prices extremely reasonable.  
Call or write for catalog.

## NEAR EAST RELIEF

107 EAST GRACE STREET

## WEST END MARKET

117 N. Robinson Richmond  
Bvd 513 Bvd 7400

## FRESH COUNTRY EGGS

OCEAN SPRAY CABBAGES  
SAUCE

## HOFHEIMER'S

Reliable Shoes  
PRICED MODERATELY  
For the little tots and grown-ups.  
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripes  
Silk Stockings.  
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St.  
RICHMOND, VA.

## POOLE'S PEPPER

Makes a Lovely  
Christmas Gift

## SCHWARZSCHILD'S

Silver—Jewelry  
China—Glass  
Second at Broad Street

## BROOKS TRANSFER

Call Boulevard 4783  
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

## LOCAL AND LONG-DISTANCE

MOVING

## F. W. Dabney &amp; Co.

Shoes for the  
Entire Family  
Broad at 5th

## FLORIST

HAMMOND CO., Inc.  
SECOND AND GRACE STS  
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

## W. H. JENKS

ELECTRICAL WIRING  
LIGHTING FIXTURES  
619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 356

## FLORIST

JOHN L. RATCLIFFE  
209 W. Broad Ran. 1786

## MOSMILLER—Florist

Richmond's Reliable Florist  
115 E. Main Phone Mad. 1117-1118

## SWOPES

Cleaning and Dyeing  
3112 W. Cary 213 N. First  
Bldg. 8594 Mad. 1188

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Virginia

## RICHMOND

(Continued)

## Eclipse Laundry

1519 W. MAIN  
Bld 3340

## ROANOKE

"PREFERRED"

A new loaf perfected by us to suit  
the discriminating taste of particu-  
lar people. Sold at the popular  
price of 10c for a full pound of  
baked bread.

TRY A LOAF TODAY

MICHAEL'S BAKERY  
Church and Nelson S. E.

## HANCOCK CLAY Co., Inc.

601-609 South Jefferson Street  
Roanoke, Virginia

You'll Like Shopping at Hancock's  
Roanoke's Most Modern  
Department Store

## Propst Childress

Shoe Co., Inc.

Tailored and Sports Shoes!  
Afternoon modes!

Slippers in New Materials for  
Town and Resort Wear

Use the Heironimus Store  
as Your Text Book  
of Fashion

## S.H. HEIRONIMUS &amp; Co.

Roanoke's Leading Department Store

## VISIT

SPIGEL'S BEAUTY PARLOR

Eugene  
Permanent Wave  
27 CAMPBELL AVENUE

Roanoke's Foremost Milliners

## Lazarus

133 CAMPBELL AVENUE, WEST

## "For Better Milk"

Phone 4327

## GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.

1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

## B. FORMAN SONS

Correct Dress for Women  
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.  
ROANOKE, VA.

## FRIGIDAIRE

Electrical Refrigeration  
H. C. BAKER CO., Inc.  
29 Franklin Road

## FORBES-WEDDLE CO.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors  
Invites Your Patronage  
315 Campbell Ave., W. Roanoke, Va.  
Phone 3199

## Virginia Beauty Shop

Permanent Waving, Marcelling  
Hair Sculpture, etc., done by  
expert attendants  
307 First Street S. W., Roanoke, Va.

## FALLON Florist

FINE CUT FLOWERS  
210 South Jefferson Street  
Phone 1687

## ELECTRICAL GIFTS

Please the Year Round  
RICHARDSON-WAYLAND  
ELECTRIC CORPORATION  
106 Church Ave. S. W., Roanoke, Va.

## Select Your Christmas Gifts from

Our Well Selected Stock of  
Diamonds, Watches,  
Jewelry and Silverware  
MOORE & BENT, Jewelers  
207 S. HENRY STREET

## I. Bachrach Shoe Company

Shoes of the Better Kind  
for Men and Women  
212 S. JEFFERSON ST.

## West Virginia

## CHARLESTON

## Cafeteria

Mrs. WILLARD MCKEE  
108-110 HALS STREET

## CLARKSBURG

Parsons-Souders Co.  
Greater Clarksburg's  
Greater Store  
for All the Family Now

## HUNTINGTON

## CANARIES

Guaranteed Singers \$5.00  
Mrs. DAVID FAIR  
841 Third Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

## Nunn-Bush

MEN'S FINE SHOES  
GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.  
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## West Virginia

## HUNTINGTON

(Continued)

## MANGEL'S

MISSIES AND WOMEN'S APPAREL  
THIRD AVENUE cor. 10TH STREET  
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.  
Phone 25252

## Delicious Caramels

Chocolate Confections  
Mrs. ANNE E. GAUJOT  
1441 1/2 Fourth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

## CHARLES RESTAURANT

427 NINTH STREET  
Where friends meet  
Phone 21800

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heading.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

## BARKSTON HOUSE

1 Barkston Court, S. W. 5  
KELVIN 6017  
and 17 Courtfield Gdns., S. W. 5  
FRODOUR 3175

A WELCOME is extended from these two  
attractive quiet houses, with all the  
comforts of home; gas fires in bedrooms. Terms  
from 3 gns. Apply MISS RT. CLAIR.

BLEWETT, Berkshire, England—A restful  
home offering a charming village. Christian  
Science preferred; 2 1/2 guineas. 808MRS.

COLLINGSHAM COURT PRIVATE HOTEL  
13 Collingham Road, London, S. W. 5, just off  
Cromwell Road; within easy reach of shops,  
etc.; perfect quiet at night; from £3.30. Fro-  
dour 6175.

## Cumberland House Hotel

Telephone Kensington 7630  
51 and 53 Portland Square, S. W. 5  
South Kensington, London, S. W. 5  
Pleasantly situated. Good locality. Com-  
fortable, convenient and good. Modern  
bath, 6/6 per day. 10/6. Special residential  
rates from 2 1/2 gns. Also at Sandridge Hotel,  
Bournemouth.

## HOTEL ELIZABETH

12 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS  
LANCASTER GATE, London, W. 2  
Quiet, comfortable hotel, one minute to Hyde  
Park. Good food, good cooking. Terms from  
three guineas. Paddington 1734.

## HOTEL PALATINE

15 LANCASTER GATE  
LONDON, W. 2  
Inclusive Terms from Three Guineas  
Telephone Paddington 4634

A charming guest house overlooking Ken-  
sington Gardens, every comfort, excellent  
cooking; inclusive terms from 3 1/2 guineas a  
week. 19 Portland Square, S. W. 5. Tel. 8280.

## KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL

4 & 6 TREVOIR ROAD, London, S. W. 5  
Close to Victoria Station. Large, airy, com-  
fortable rooms. Inclusive terms from 3 guineas  
per week, 10/6 per day; and breakfast from 7/6;  
no extra charge for hot water, gas, electricity,  
etc. of the best; very comfortable beds.  
Phone Frodour 4094 (private exchange).

## Lexham Mansions Hotel

34 to 38 Lexham Gardens  
Kensington, London, W. 8  
Lift; gas fires; bedrooms with baths  
attached; night porter; experienced  
chef; inclusive terms from £13.10 per  
week, 12/- per day.

Telephone Western 6171/6172  
Telegrams: COSLYN, KENS. LONDON

## Sayescourt Hotel

24 INVERNESS TERRACE,  
HYDE PARK, LONDON  
A beautiful and most comfortable private  
residence; personally recommended for ex-  
cellent table and service; English style. Con-  
stant hot water, gas fires all bedrooms. With-  
in a minute's walk of Kensington Palace. Central  
for all parts. Inclusive terms from £3.10  
per single, 6/6 per double. Phone 2640.

## LONDON, BARKSDON HOUSE

31 Portland Square, S. W. 5. Private, residential, hot  
water, gas fires, central heating, electric  
(also suites of rooms); gas fires & rings, com-  
fortable beds; good cooking; central heating;  
buses; terms moderate. MISS PYLE,  
Frodoeur 3357.

## LONDON, Board-residence in well-appointed

house; superb heating; large, airy, bright  
house has now been added; reduction for long  
stay. Tel. 8280. 19 Portland Square, S. W. 5.

## LONDON, East Shore—Lady offers com-

fortable home with happy surroundings. Few  
minutes from bus service. Mrs. MAY, 232  
Shen Lane, S. W. 14.

## LONDON—Comfortable home offered to

business people; gas fires, own motor, constant  
hot water, best food; central heating, electric  
breakfast; full week-end; from £11.10.  
Phone Riverside 2475. 7 Killyn  
Road, Stamford Brook, W. 12.

## LONDON—Comfortable, refined home, busi-

ness lady; close buses, station, 30 Pathfield  
Road, Tottenham.

## LONDON—A Christian Science church

THE GORDON HOTEL  
25 Pembridge Square, London, W. 2  
An ideal winter home; quiet, central, warm,  
cheerful. Terms from 5 gns.

## 28 PEMBRIDGE GARDENS

Tel. Park 2064 London, W. 2  
Residential hotel; quiet position, close Metro,  
buses, boats; terms £3.30, suitable for  
families. Near Kensington Station.

## PRINCES COURT

48, 49, 50 PRINCES SQUARE  
Tel. Park 3490 London, W. 2  
High-class, comfortable hotel; double from 15/-;  
single from £2.10; gas fires.

## QUANTOCK HOUSE

Guest House for Professional Women  
LONDON—Quiet home with modern con-  
veniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public  
rooms & garden; constant hot water, gas  
fire, partial board, good cuisine; excellent  
table; bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMER,  
17 Meadow, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 1.

## SERVICE BED-SITTING ROOMS

Bromham Gardens, London, S. W. 5  
Breakfast and dinner served in each room; driven  
beds, gas fire. Laundry for tenants' use.  
From 4/- inclusive. Phone 8474. Box K-1174,  
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi  
Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## SIMLA COURT

PERFECTLY situated, well-furnished hotel,  
situated in quiet, well-appointed house, close  
to Kensington Gardens, accessible to all  
parts; hot and cold running water and gas  
fires in bedrooms; central heating, excellent  
and liberal table, 12/- per day, 3 1/2 gns. per  
week. 14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2

## BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accom-  
modation under experienced care offered for all  
animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road,  
Peckham, London, S. E. 15. New Cross 0450.

## CLUBS

LONDON, S. W. 10—Small residential club  
for retired women workers, and students;  
comfortable bed-sitting rooms; partial board;  
terms for single rooms from 35s. weekly, spe-  
cial terms for holiday. Apply MISS WARD,  
11 Westgate Terrace, E. Kensington, S. W. 14,  
Phone Kensington 6081.

## CONFECTIONERY

ALL "BROTHER JONATHAN" Cream  
Fudges and Candies 1 lb. 4/-  
2/6. THE JOHNNIE TEE ROOMS,  
Barnstaple.

DELICIOUS home-made chocolates, 3/6 lb.;  
fudge, 2/6 lb.; nougat, 2/6 lb.; mints, 2/6 lb.;  
K-2007, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi  
Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## COOKERY LESSONS

LONDON—Cooking taught by the Huren  
method. DAY: no needless cooking;  
individual attention. BM/KVFS, London,  
W. C. 1.

## DANCING

BALLROOM DANCING—Private lessons  
given in all latest dances, operatic and  
children's dances; studio at Notting Hill Gate.  
MISS DOROTHY HUNT, 10 Auriel Mansions,  
London, W. 14. Fulham 4018.

MRS. RHODA ASHDOWNE  
Assisted by  
MISS PEGGY WHITELEY  
Gives lessons in Modern Ballroom  
Dancing, Court Curtsy, etc.  
CHILDREN'S CLASSES  
and PRACTICE DANCES  
Stratford Studios, Kelvin  
Stratford Rd., London, W. 8. 3063

## THE LITTLE DANCE STUDIO

37 Bromley Road, London, S. E. 16  
The Little Dance Studio (Tube  
Station), Kensington 9422. Expert tuition  
in all the latest ballroom dances.

## DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, RENOVATIONS  
daily, or at home. Please write first. STRA-  
THFORD, 5, Pentonville Rd., London, W. 8.

## FLORENCE CATCHPOLE

Experienced cutter and dressmaker. Apply  
by letter or personally, 603 Millwood Road,  
Horse Hill, London, S. E. 24.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

COLLISON & KELLY LTD. maintain an  
employment bureau for shorthand typists and  
stenographers, clerical, male and female;  
typewriting, facsimile letters, 4 Wal-  
brook, London, E. C. 4. City 9355.

## THE KEY

DOMESTIC AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY  
for governesses, nurses, domestic  
staff, etc. Special care given to meet indi-  
vidual requirements. 64 GEORGE STREET, BAKER STREET,  
LONDON, W. 1. Tel. Ambassador 9357

## THE SERVICE BUREAU

Offers real service  
Introduces to positions children's  
nurses, typists, secretaries; schools recom-  
mend; 120a Kensington High St., W. 8.  
BUREAU, 120a Kensington High St., W. 8.  
W. Entrance Arcade, next Singer Shop, Kel-  
vin 9117.

## THE WARRIEN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Will help you  
Telephone 4707  
MRS. GRANGER  
32 Chelsea Road, London, S. W. 1

## FLATS TO LET

LONDON (Bromley district)—Flat to  
let in quiet, modern house, 3 rooms, mod-  
ern, gas, central heating, 10/6 per week.  
Box K-2001, The Christian Science Monitor, 2  
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Tidewater, 3 large rooms &  
large light basement; suitable for business or  
residential; 2nd floor, 3 rooms & bathroom,  
bath, gas, central heating, electric, mod-  
ern; suitable for practitioner's office, 4 William  
St., Knightsbridge, London, W. 1.

LONDON—Furnished service suite in  
well-appointed, quiet house; moderate terms.  
Write EARLE, 21 Pynners Road, S. W. 5.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Lure & gift Ornament electro-  
plated, 10/6. Tel. 8280. 19 Portland Square,  
S. W. 5. Also Ornament with bronze figure and  
set of candlesticks to match. Tel. 8280. 19  
Portland Square, S. W. 5.

## FRENCH LESSONS

YERKIN METHOD—French phonetic and  
lyric dictation. MISS C. R. HOLLIS, 10  
"Zakaria," Clarendon Rd., Hatch End,  
Middlesex.

## GARDENING

MISS M. S. KNIGHT, F. R. H. S., is  
prepared to give advice on all mat-  
ters relating to garden planning and  
planting. 855 Grove Road, Upper  
Norwood, London, S. E. 19.

## HOUSES WITH ATTENTION

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for  
those needing rest and recuperation care.  
W. W. M. S. S. BRANFORD,  
MISS M. ALMSTON, 119 Lansdowne Rd.,  
Kensington Park, W. 11. Tel. 8280.

## LONDON, Sunny Lodge—A temporary home

for those needing care & attention. Box  
K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi  
Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Time to constitute a modern  
office from 5.30 Wednesday and Friday only.  
100/6, Morley House, Upper Regent Street,  
W. 1.

## PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—24 Notting Hill Place, W. 2.  
Close to Baker Street Station—A quiet,  
thoroughly comfortable and well ap-  
pointed house; gas or electric light in  
all rooms; terms moderate. Paid.  
3362.

## PIANO PRACTICE

LONDON—Overlooking large garden available  
for practice 3 or 4 hours a day, by arrange-  
ment; W. 2 district. Apply Box K. 12, SEC-  
RETARIAT, 67, 11th St., S. E. 4.



# DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

### Roman Occupation

Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the first century B. C. to the fifth century A. D. are still to be seen. Near the Strand there are remains of the Roman Baths and portions of the Roman Wall are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the court of the General Post Office.

### Border Cities Start "Grass Seed" Sowing

Since the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837, Buckingham Palace has been the London home of the Sovereign. The Palace was purchased by King George III from the Duke of Buckingham in 1762, and George IV had alterations made.

### Speedy Ships

The fastest ocean liners now in service are reported to be the British ships, Mauretania and Majestic, the French ship, Ile de France, and the Leviathan of the United States Lines.

### Albany Knickerbocker Press

An old-fashioned woman in one who wears more about what is served for breakfast than about where breakfast is served.

### Newfoundland

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot who sailed from Bristol (England) in 1497, but the first effort at colonizing was not made until 1583 when Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted to set up a colony there.

### Gothic Architecture

The best known examples of the Gothic style of architecture in Italy are the ducale palace at Venice, and the Palazzo Vecchio and del Podesta (Bargello) at Florence.

### Madagascar

Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean, off the southeast coast of Africa, the fifth largest island in the world, has been a French colony since 1896.

### French Colony

St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, off the south coast of Newfoundland, which are connected by a strip of sand 5 1/2 miles long, form the only French North American colony.

### Arkansas Gazette

All some people see in a golf course is a lot of good parking space going to waste.

### The Latest Books

can always be had at Switzer's Library (in connection with "The Times Book Club," London)

### Switzer's

Switzer & Co., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

### G. P. MUMFORD

Ladies' Tailor—Habitmaker  
18 and 19 Suffolk Street, Dublin

### LUCAN DAIRY

Pure Milk, Butter, Cream Eggs  
PARKGATE STREET, DUBLIN  
Telephone 620

### DIXON & HEMPENSTAL

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES  
MAGNIFYING GLASSES  
THERMOMETERS  
ELECTRIC HAND LAMPS  
Sole Agents in Ireland for  
CONTINENTAL, NETTEL, CAMERAS  
WITH BEST LENSES  
Firmly Developed and Printed  
12 Suffolk Street, DUBLIN

### LITSTER

LADIES' TAILOR  
AND DESIGNER  
7 Johnston's Court (Off Grafton Street)  
2nd Floor, Dublin

### B. E. HOPKINS

Gentlemen's Outfitter  
26 Pearse Street, Dublin, Ireland  
Reliable Goods for Men  
at Reasonable Prices.

### STEPHENS & BOURKE

Limited  
For Ladies' Dainty Shoes  
Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"  
26 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN

### Fishmonger

Poulterer  
Fruiterer  
LILBURN  
172 Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge

### Bennett & Son Ltd.

(Est'd. 1803)  
Fine Art Galleries and Salesrooms  
6 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin  
Conduct Auctions Successfully, and  
Specialize in Inventories and  
Valuations of Fine Arts

### Furniture Carpets Curtains

ANDERSON, STANFORD  
& RIDGEWAY, Ltd.  
23-29 Grafton Street, Dublin  
Carpet Cleaning, Removals, and Storage

### RATHMINES CO. DUBLIN

The HOSIERY SHOP  
11a Rathmines Terrace  
for  
HANDKERCHIEFS, JUMPERS  
BLOUSES, etc.

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What important merger has just taken place in the commercial world?..... 10
2. What is more important to an advertiser than the quantity of a publication's circulation?—Soyings..... 10
3. What was the original amount fixed for German reparations?—Editorial Page Feature..... 10
4. Where was the first regular air service established?—News Section..... 10
5. What unusual material is being used in ultra-modern lamps?—Antiques and Interior Decoration..... 10
6. What does the Latin root of "desultory" mean?—Word a Day..... 10
7. In what Wisconsin town were the sidewalks constructed especially for the benefit of one of its residents?—The Sun-dial..... 10
8. What new type of distillery will be built in Pennsylvania?—Random Ramblings..... 10
9. What is one of the most important points to be considered in selecting the location of a home?—Home Building Page..... 10
10. What right does might always confer?—Thought for Today..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

### Confound

The word "confound" is frequently mistaken for or used instead of "confound," but the fact that they are both from the same roots does not necessarily render them synonymous. Confound is stronger than confuse; indeed, in some uses it approximates "dumfound" as meaning to throw into confusion, to strike with amazement.

To confound means also to put to shame and to throw into perplexity and whereas the meaning has been modified from the earliest times when it was used as to bring to ruin, to destroy or to shatter, the milder idea is still bewildering enough.

The Latin *confundere* means "to pour together," hence to confound is to mix things together, as elements may be blended so that the separate constituents may not be distinguished. The disorder is complete when it is confounding.

In confound the second syllable is accented; sound the *o* as in connect, *o* as in out.

"God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## A Thought for Today

THE ablest men that ever were had all an openness and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity.—LORD BACON

## In Lighter Vein

### Period Decoration

Negro Houseman (showing guests over his employer's newly acquired mansion): "Dis is de Italian Renaissance room, den we come to de Marie Antoinette room and de Louis Quatorze room, and den you will see de bathroom."



Walter: "You were quite right about that salad tasting of furniture polish, sir. I've just found the salad dressing!"

### Golf in China

A Chinese mandarin, after watching a game of golf for a while, inquired: "What are they trying to do?"

When it was explained to him that each player walked four or five miles around the course driving the ball into the small holes, he remarked: "I would hire coolies to do it"—and walked away.

### The Grand Stand

Little Maude: "Where do chickens sleep, Mother?"

Mother: "In the chicken coop."

Maude: "Yes, but do they sleep on the floor of the coop?"

Percy (with an air of superior knowledge): "Of course, not. Haven't you ever seen a chicken coop? They sleep on the grand stand."

### Not Popular

"Why did you leave your post with Hummel & Co.?"

"They did something I did not like."

"What was that?"

"They dismissed me."—Dorfbarber (Berlin).

### Wanted to Know

Traveling Man: "Is this a fast train, Mr. Conductor?"

Conductor (with injured air): "Of course it is."

Traveling Man: "I thought so. Would you mind getting off and see what it's fast to?"—Capper's Weekly.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## Value of a Smile

LAST year, about this time, one of the largest department stores here used a full quarter page of newspaper space for a very unusual "advertisement." It heralded no bargains, but in well-spaced paragraphs appeared the following:

The Value of a Smile at Christmas  
It costs nothing, but creates much. It enriches those who receive, without impoverishing those who give.

It happens in a flash, and the memory of it sometimes lasts forever.

None are so rich they can get along without it and none so poor but are richer for its benefits.

It creates happiness in the home, fosters good will in business, and is the counterweight of friends.

It is real to the weary, daylight to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad, and nature's best antidote for trouble.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heilmann, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Germany's Foreign Policy

THERE can be no doubt that Germany is about to insist, as it has not hitherto insisted, on the reward for its fulfillment of allied demands. Beaten in the military struggle, at first Germany submitted sullenly to the conditions imposed upon it. There came a period of genuine resistance. It appeared as though the seeds of future wars were being sown. Then Germany and the Allies chose the better part. They made conciliatory "gestures." They promised not to fight again, and signed the Locarno Pact. The Dawes plan made a rearrangement and reconciliation possible in the financial domain. Germany carried out all its obligations without constant bickering, without perpetual protestation and corresponding coercion.

But the time has come when Germany's obvious good intentions should be recognized in more than words. The Allies still occupy the Rhineland. To what purpose? The occupation is incompatible with the friendly relations which both sides have striven to establish. Therefore Herr Stresemann is speaking for the entire German nation and not for his party when he asks that the foreign troops which are still on German soil ten years after the war should be withdrawn. It is impossible not to sympathize with his view. Whether legally Germany is entitled to evacuation or not may be open to dispute. But that logically Germany should be released from foreign military restraints, since it has won its place on an equal footing among the members of the League of Nations, can hardly, it would seem, be questioned.

France still wishes, however, to drive a bargain. It would make evacuation contingent on a new reparations settlement. Against this it is urged that no settlement in present conditions can be truly final. No country can foresee sixty years of annual payments. Sooner or later there must be a general financial arrangement by which the amounts owing should be capitalized at present values. That time is not yet and cannot be yet. Further, the French armies cannot properly be regarded as debt collectors. It is ludicrous to give the rôle of debt collectors to soldiers in war or in peace—and in peace time it is shocking.

There cannot be any connection between the occupation and the outcome of the deliberations of the commission of experts. The British view is clearly similar to that of Germany, and Great Britain is an interested party since its troops are also in Rhineland. Great Britain does not want to keep its troops in Germany, and has plainly said so. But it is useless, and perhaps mischievous, to withdraw without the French.

The German and allied conceptions are different even as to the scope of the commissioners' task. One side approaches the problem from the standpoint of allied needs. The other side approaches the matter from the point of view of German capacity. The two things may or may not square. Which must give way if they are in opposition? Must Germany go on paying more than is economically possible in order to satisfy allied requirements? Or must allied demands be subordinated to German possibilities? Both parties want a settlement (though it will, in the nature of the case, probably be provisional), but they want it on their own terms.

The two German demands are: evacuation of the occupied regions quite independently of a reparations settlement; and a reparations settlement, temporary or permanent, not on the basis of allied payments to the United States, but on the basis of economic possibilities. The reply of the Allies cannot be long delayed.

### Sales Engineering

ORGANIZATION which can be measured and controlled by a definite plan has been the constant aim of business undertakings. Manufacturing has been analyzed to a point where rather accurate control can be exercised. Management may turn on a little more "steam," in the form of materials and workmen, and get a fairly definite result. So can a banker, by taking in deposits and capital, accumulate funds which can be loaned out at determinable rates of profit. In the field of distribution and selling, however, only within recent years has any appreciable progress been made toward the control and budgeting of effort and expenses. T. O. Grisell of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn is of the opinion that it is possible to exercise a budgetary control of distribution with as great accuracy as it has been done for the processes of manufacture and finance. He gave an explanation of his theories recently before the New York Salesmanagers' Club. Inasmuch as Mr. Grisell is chairman of the committee advising with the Bureau of the Census in taking the census of distribution, his views deserve careful consideration.

The basis for all accurate computations as to sales cost must, of course, be made upon known trading areas. City lines do not define such areas because consumers are constantly crossing them. In Pennsylvania it is possible to collate the reports on retail sales volume, but even those figures are believed to be in need of correction before any complete analysis is possible. Mr. Grisell holds, as do many other students of marketing, that only the 1930 census of distribution

will afford a basis of accurate measure of trading areas in the United States. It will give a basis upon which merchants can figure their sales opportunities and compare them with the results they are obtaining from their sales expenditures.

Some time ago we heard much about efficiency engineering. It has been known as the art of measuring or analyzing manufacturing activities upon a basis whereby the individual motions could be compared. These studies resulted in the applying of basic rules to manufacture that afforded greater efficiency and that eliminated waste. It is some system along similar lines that Mr. Grisell and the new profession of market analysis would attempt in the field of distribution. If the results from sales and advertising efforts can be calculated in advance, as contended, business management will be in a position to direct sales to much more purpose. As great a hope as this may hold out to business, there are other elements entering economic conditions which cannot be foretold. The greatest of these, as Mr. Grisell very properly contends, are courage, imagination and initiative. Notwithstanding, the new processes of marketing will afford management an opportunity of measuring sales expenditures against sales results upon a more intelligent basis.

### Benefiting the Poor in Britain

SOMETHING of a sensation was caused four years ago when a then comparatively unknown man, Neville Chamberlain, declined the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, second highest post in the British Cabinet, in favor of what is regarded as the far less important office of Health Minister, which carries with it responsibility for municipal affairs. Mr. Chamberlain gave as his reason that, as the entire system of local government in Britain was in need of reform, he thought he could do best service to the state by turning his attention to the urgent questions pressing in this latter connection.

His plans have taken some time to mature. All the great municipal corporations in England and Wales have had to be consulted. A measure of the most complicated nature and effecting the widest changes, however, has received second reading in Parliament and is now well on its way in committee toward becoming law. The bill seeks to accomplish several things. It is to reduce unemployment by readjusting a great burden of municipal taxation which now presses inequitably upon productive industries. It is to widen the basis of the relief of poverty so that the spending authorities (Guardians of the Poor) shall no longer be divorced from the county and borough councils responsible for raising the necessary funds. It is to substitute grants according to need (block grants) for the present grants according to spending capacity (percentage grants), where funds supplied by the National Treasury to help local finances are concerned. One of its provisions is to free factories of three-quarters of their present local taxation, and agricultural land of the whole of this impost. This last-mentioned relief is to be at the cost of the central taxpayer. Railways are to be similarly lightened of 75 per cent of local taxation, but are to pass on the benefit by reducing their transport charges for raw materials and goods for export.

The British Weekly, not usually a supporter of the Conservative Party, says: "In its main features this is a bill by which the poor will benefit and struggling industries will be relieved." No Conservative voted against its second reading, while seven Liberals voted for it. The British Government hopes to pass it into law before the general election, which is to take place next year.

### China's Big Three

WITH the arrival in Nanking of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, "model" Governor of Shansi Province, the triumvirate of China's new régime is complete. Its other members are Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the President, and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. There are other individuals at Nanking who are more than ordinarily powerful. But directly or indirectly these lesser figures accept the leadership of some one of the three who are most responsible for the maintenance of the present Government. Although General Chiang is President and Governor Yen Minister of the Interior, they, with Marshal Feng, comprise an inner council that is extra-official and whose authority is as definite as that of the historic "Big Three" at Versailles.

It is significant that the Nationalist Government has succeeded in uniting these three men on a single platform. Singly and together they have come through a vast amount of stormy weather during the last two decades in China. Governor Yen, of the three, has been least involved in the turbulent politics of the time. His province—somewhat remote—has been almost wholly free from the ravages of war. Its inhabitants have prospered. Schools have been established, roads built, revenues have been honorably used for the people.

General Feng, in contrast to Yen, has been long in the field. His fortunes have varied and so, say his enemies, have his allegiances. He was notably associated with Wu Pei-fu, helped that war lord to the capture of Peking and then abandoned his cause. He defeated Chang Tso-lin, occupied Peking and, in turn, was finally routed by the Manchurian dictator. That was in 1926. At the end of 1927, however, Feng again took the field, this time in co-operation with Yen and General Chiang, and was a major factor in the final defeat of the northern forces before Peking.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the youngest of the three, allied himself, more than a decade ago, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It was to him that Sun turned when he required a new army. That new army, hastily trained, was led by Chiang out of the south, through the Yangtze Valley, and finally into the north and to Peking. Chiang, more than any other individual, is responsible for the final success of the Nationalists and for the fact that that success was won without Communist dictation.

China's Big Three is composed of men who, heretofore, have been inclined to "play their own games." They are independent and self-

reliant. It is significant that they have united in the support of a single government. If their unity of purpose can be maintained, the future stability of that government is likely to be assured.

### A Better Football Season

ANOTHER college football season has come and gone, and it has most notably left its mark in three directions. One is the constantly increasing popularity of the sport. It is safe to estimate that between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 spectators witnessed football games played in America this fall, and when one considers that the season lasts less than three months, this popularity is truly astonishing.

Another direction is the great showing which the Pacific coast and South have made in their intersectional games with eastern and mid-western teams. Only a few years ago the East was the scene of the best football, and teams from other sections were forced to acknowledge this fact. The brilliant victories of Oregon State Agricultural College, Stanford University and Southern California over such strong eastern and midwestern teams as New York University, United States Military Academy and Notre Dame, show in no uncertain terms that the far West not only has put into practice the best features of the eastern game, but has gone one step further and developed styles of play which are more productive in winning results.

The third is the fine sportsmanship and lessened overemphasis which have attended the 1928 games. The desire to win at any price, which was far too current in former days, was reduced almost to a minimum this fall. More stringent scholastic requirements, the wider application of the three-year eligibility rule and the curtailing of the preseason practice have all contributed in giving to football its proper place in the college athletic program.

While there are no doubt cases in which the game is overemphasized by the press, alumni and undergraduates, these have not appeared nearly as pronounced this fall as in the past. That the students are not letting their interest in football interfere with their scholastic work could scarcely be better illustrated than by the fact that the Rhodes scholars chosen for 1929 from thirty-two states include the quarterback of the University of Minnesota eleven, an end on the University of Illinois varsity eleven, and the captain of the Brown varsity eleven. And these are but a few of the students on the various college football teams who have maintained high scholastic standing during their entire collegiate career. It can hardly be expected that such a popular game, played for so short a time each year, can ever be entirely free from great public acclaim, but there can certainly be no just grounds for criticism if it remains as rational as it has during the fall of 1928.

### They May Be Lincoln Letters

OH, THE pity of it—that men should carry on a controversy over the correspondence of Lincoln and Ann Rutledge. Who could have believed such a hideous thing possible? Yet here we have it raging all about our ears, meeting our eyes in conspicuous places in the news and editorial columns of important journals. And all this, even when its beginnings were but mildly sensational.

The Atlantic Monthly appeared on the December bookstalls with a tiny black-rimmed portrait breaking the familiar contour of its buff-colored cover; while inside was found the first installment of what purports to be "a new storehouse of Lincoln material." Naturally, the two worlds of literature and of history leapt to their feet in amazement. Lincoln's love letters! Presumably no one had hoped for a discovery of such precious moment.

"If there is one life of which the American people wish to know everything, it is Abraham Lincoln's," ventured Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the periodical which gives its sanction to this Lincoln treasure trove. Then painstakingly he explains in his foreword precisely how this material came into his hands, precisely how it came into those of its present owner, Miss Wilma Frances Minor. Tests Mr. Sedgwick has had made: tests by historians, by chemists, by experts in handwriting; and by these tests he and a few others are convinced that the material is authentic. But, unfortunately for them, other experts have risen up to apply other and more drastic tests; until the ranks of the skeptics now appear to outnumber the ranks of the credulous.

It may well be that we shall never know an outcome of this unique dispute. With a proper humility Mr. Sedgwick has professed: "I am perfectly willing to admit the possibility of being mistaken." But how does that relieve the public mind? It is a nice point for consideration: Would the public be better to have read Lincoln letters which it realizes may be spurious, or never to have known of their existence? That public may rule that no editor has the right to be mistaken where material of such exquisite import is involved.

### Editorial Notes

In the Golden Book, a magazine of high standard, is related a bit of history that bears repeating. In San Francisco's disaster the account books of a firm were destroyed. Only a record of the total amount owed was saved. Knowing the patrons to be almost exclusively lawyers, notices were placed in law journals asking each debtor to make statement of his account. Checked against the total, it was found that "every dollar due was reported." Age does not dim the honor such deeds reflect upon the American bar.

Massachusetts has delivered to Henry Ford a beautifully engraved check for \$1 for his mile of road at Sudbury. This road is one that is paved with something more than good intentions.

That Harvard professor who has succeeded in attaining a pressure of 600,000 pounds per square inch would be a handy man to have around in a pinch.

The world's playground, at this season, is the toy department of any large store.

## At the Fountainhead of Romance

By COLLINSON OWEN

In describing his experiences in the United States, Mr. Owen, novelist and dramatic critic, has employed the same light and entertaining style which has distinguished his work in the London Daily Telegraph. He has prepared a series of fifteen articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, of which the following is the eleventh. The stories are the quick impressions of an observer seeing the cities of the United States for the first time.

IT IS the first night of a new talking film at the Carthy Circle Theater. I am utterly vague as to where in the city's immensity the theater lies, but the driver of the yellow taxicab has no doubt about it, and streaks along for mile after mile.

We arrive, and the scene is impressive. There is fog in the soft Californian air, and it is the only familiar touch to English eyes. There is a traffic block in the wide boulevard as we approach the theater, and we have to wait. Immense studio light projectors are plentifully watered about, casting their beams in all directions, overcoming the fog which is of just sufficient density to be worth mentioning in a London news item on the weather. Some of these projectors have colored glass over them, which gives strange effects. In fact, for the moment I am under the impression that California grows pink and blue trees.

A great crowd before the theater. "Fans" are here, several thousands of them, the majority girls, but papas and mamas among them. They are lined up to see the stars go in. Los Angeles may be used to the idea of film celebrities, but a gathering such as this brings out the enthusiasts.

Such an affair as this, I suppose, must be regarded in Los Angeles as a social event of the very first importance. And for the matter of that, so it would be in London. We have seen there great crowds for one film star. What might happen if, as on this occasion, they were to be counted by the dozen? For that large section of the world which places the movies first in its regard, this event would be considered the very summit of thrilling experience.

Having alighted, we become aware that standing at the beginning of the long canvas awning, that suggests a London wedding, is a microphone, in charge of a genial gentleman in evening dress. As each film celebrity arrives, to the accompaniment of cries of welcome from the crowd, he or she "goes on the air" for a brief moment and says a few words of greeting to all America.

My taxi companion is an English baronet, plump, kindly and self-effacing. I urge him to play his part. "Say a few words. They'd love it."

"No! I wouldn't think of it!" We are slowly approaching the microphone. "Go on. Be a Bart! Go on the air. Let me tell them who you are."

He is in terror. "Oh, no! If you do—!" He drags me hurriedly past the critical point, and really feels that he has had a narrow escape. Only then do I realize that I have missed a great chance for myself. I could have pretended for a moment to be a celebrity, and mentioned the matter to all America.

Into the thronged foyer. Everybody is in evening dress. Everything is very brilliant. Many of the women are magnificently gowned. The girl ushers are in rich and fantastic costumes. Here and there I am able to greet film stars whom I have already had the thrill of meeting. John Barrymore, for instance. (Not all film stars are beautiful women.)

There is an immense orchestra, high enough for an opera house. The curtain goes up on my first "talkie." I have had many first-night thrills, but this is a new one.

The shadows come and go on the screen. They are the familiar shadows we have known for so long, but with the old and at first uneasy difference that they emit speech. Very sonorous speech. From out of a body that has no thickness comes a voice that at times has far too much. Another marvel, which in no time will become perfected, and a commonplace. It is done, and once things are done nowadays, we very soon cease to wonder about them.

An extraordinary place is this Hollywood, Los Angeles. Nothing I had ever read about it had really prepared me for it. No doubt this will be equally inadequate for anybody else. I'm afraid it can't be done. Hollywood, so to speak, baffles description.

We have had so much intensive preparation about it—we of the outside world who for ten years have heard about Hollywood, seen photographs of its beautiful stars, read about its fantastic salaries and of the fabulous sums spent on pictures. I will admit that I have, myself, long been very much interested.

It is a strange thing, however, that practically no place, on close acquaintance, is exactly what we thought it would be. Not that Hollywood is disappointing. But it is a startling proof of the truth of the theory that no place is ever in any way like one's preconceptions of it.

Hollywood eludes one; refuses to stand still and be

photographed. The principal reason, I think, is simply that it, with everything about it, covers so much ground. To know and feel a place in a short time, you must be able to walk about it, to be with it in the streets. And you can't walk about half a county. At Hollywood you must forever be in a motorcar, flying from place to place. An invitation to dinner may easily mean a little trot of thirty miles, there and back. The dinner will almost certainly be worth it.

Hollywood is romantically set. It lies at the very foot of mountains, and up their nearer slopes are dotted villa residences, much as one sees on the Riviera. There are beautiful residential districts, with palm-lined avenues, where the grass is as green as an English college lawn. The sky is blue, most of the time, the sunshine golden. Everything is very pleasant and alluring.

And yet to the stranger there is a something lacking. I think that, to the European, it is flavor, taste. Hollywood and all about it is so new—the newest thing in America—that it hasn't had time to accumulate any flavors. It is full of nice new streets, but hasn't got a dark alley. Down on the coast, not so very far away, the Pacific rollers come ceaselessly in, but throw up no salt smell of the sea. It is that same rough and bracing tang which is missing in this great city of Los Angeles-Hollywood, planted in a soft and languorous climate. Outside the same, many people here insist that if you stay long enough you will never want to go away. And since Los Angeles is peopled almost entirely by settlers they may be right—given long enough.

From the hotel window where I am writing this I look over green lawns, across a spacious boulevard, and beyond to the Santa Monica range that rises behind Hollywood. The sky is blue, the coloring charming.

But hidden in the green lawns that surround the hotel, and in those of beautiful Beverly Hills and Pasadena, there is a secret. Each one carries within its bosom many concealed water sprinklers. Nature has provided the real estate, but man has to find the water. That comes all the way from Owens River, some hundreds of miles away. Only by constant make-up, so to speak, is this brilliant, vermillion complexion sustained.

Some cities are described as living on a volcano. Los Angeles lives on an aqueduct. Without it the beautiful palm-lined avenues in Beverly Hills would be dry and brown, and the film stars would not live in a gracious oasis. In England we should feel that this sort of thing was, somehow, not done. But Los Angeles would be even more proud of its water if it came 1000 miles. In fact, if the famous Boulder Dam scheme of the Colorado River comes to pass, something of the kind will happen.

As for the famous studios themselves—well, they are precisely what reason would expect them to be, though probably not at all what romance or imagination have painted them. Large in extent, but with nothing imposing about them externally. Why should there be? In a land of skyscrapers these do not need to scrape, and from outside they might be any kind of commercial concern. If you were taken to the entrance of one of them and told, "This is the greatest hat factory in America," you would believe it, and register the appropriate emotions. But of course, when you know that it is the headquarters of the Famous-Universal-Metro-Lasky-Goldwyn syndicate, why, then, you feel rather differently.

The studios lie scattered all over the place, at immense distances from each other. An entrance gate, a doorman, offices, clerks—once through these and you are on magic ground, or should be. You may find a street of Georgian houses, a French quayside, half an Atlantic liner, anything. "Lots" of all descriptions. And yet nothing truly romantic, but an air of strict business everywhere. Nothing really romantic even though, by kind permission, you may at any moment suddenly discover great celebrities at work. And behind them and around them the directors, the camera men, the carpenters, the various experts, the varied litter, the waiting "extras," perhaps even an author.

This is the fountainhead of romance. And yet, so curiously are things constituted, there is little or no romance at the fountainhead. There it is work, often very hard work. Only as the stream flows away from the fountain does it take on color and glitter. It is romantic even by the time it reaches Hollywood Boulevard, where the tourists come to see the stars in their favorite restaurant. So the stream goes on, growing ever more sparkling, until finally it flows through places like London and Paris and Sheffield, where multitudes sit spellbound, and dream of Hollywood and allow themselves to fancy all sorts of impossible things that don't happen.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Who Must Obey the Law?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter under the title of "Who Must Obey the Law?" in the Monitor of November 16, it is remarked that "it seems to be the practice all over the world that the man who is famous or powerful, great or near-great, or even near to the great, receives great latitude under the law."

I would like to quote here from a local paper an item covering an incident in another country, which the police and those whose duty it is to enforce the law might emulate:

The other day a young man of sixteen was driving his car along a Swedish road when there was an accident. A policeman appeared and questioned the driver, asking for his license. "I am Prince Berthil," said the boy. "My father is Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus. I haven't got a license." So the policeman arrested the young prince, and a traffic court has just fined him 500 crowns (about \$125) for driving without a license.

Los Angeles, Calif. L. H.

### "Pan-American Shipping Outlook"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There was published in the Monitor of November 20 an editorial entitled, "Pan-American Shipping Outlook," and some comments by Governor Brewster on the same subject in connection with foreign trade.

Governor Brewster is an influential man in his party's management, and the Monitor is influential as a newspaper. There is the following point I want to bring to your attention in connection with the foreign trade of the United States.

You know that there exists the practice of quoting ocean freight rates made in "conference" of steamer lines running to a common market. For instance, when we want to ship our furniture to Brazil, we call up a shipping company and they give us their "rate." Later, perhaps, they explain, if we insist, that this is the "conference" rate; and that no other is to be had. They mean that this is the "combine" rate. If we call the United States Lines, they give us also the "conference" rate, and nowhere can we get anything but this rate, except in some markets where there is a scramble or tussle among the steamer companies, and they have not got together for their benefit, as yet.

You must consider this, and so could Governor Brewster: American foreign trade suffers from this "conference" practice. It is a monopoly in restraint of trade competition if there ever was one. In the seas today there is no competition among carriers, such as we have in other businesses in this country; and in rail-roading we do not have it because their rates are under federal supervision. Who gets the benefit of this suppressed trade? Who gets the benefits of non-competi-

tion? Once in a while some company quits the conference and is flooded with business, which shows what the shippers think of this practice.

Let us see foreign trade a chance. Let us have on the seas that competition that is so praised at home. We have today the Government in the shipping business, which is the state socialism that was charged to Governor Smith. Let us get rid of all these encumbrances, and let the American business man be not suffering from an inferiority complex when it comes to foreign trade. Foreign trade is valuable, it is a safety valve, as Governor Brewster says, and we must see to it that the valve is not clogged with the "conference" practice, which is not for the benefit of the people generally, but for the benefit of the steamer lines.

This point deserves study. But people generally do not care about shipping in a nation that is mainly self-contained. This point, together with the practice of American corporations of hiring men here, taking them to foreign countries, and then discharging them abroad without the benefit of returning them to their country, are questions of equity that will be settled as soon as the people know about them.

Youngstown, O. J. POINTER.

### Los Angeles Harbor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article in The Christian Science Monitor on November 19 concerning the departure of Mr. Hoover, the place of departure is given as San Pedro, Calif., and the article is headed as being sent from that place. There is no longer a city of San Pedro—this having been annexed to, and being now a part of, the city of Los Angeles.

The official designation of this harbor is Los Angeles harbor and we would appreciate it very much if hereafter any reference to the harbor would bear that official designation, instead of being referred to as San Pedro.

In addition to my desire to have the correct designation appear in your newspaper, I am interested in the use of the correct name of the harbor, as I am a member of the harbor and foreign trade department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. GEORGE W. NILLSON, Los Angeles, Calif.

### Mr. Collinson Owen's Stories

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Allow me to thank you for the happy addition to the Monitor's editorial page of Mr. Collinson Owen. The breezy, cheery manner in which he handled his first impression of America was both refreshing and humorous. Having been to London helps me to appreciate his point of view, and I shall find a great deal of pleasure looking forward to more entertainment from his pen. New York, N. Y. MADELINE RANDOLPH.